

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 63.

SEPTEMBER 1. [No. 2. of VOL. 10.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I will not, I believe, be denied, that a regular and uniform system for the relief of the poor, easily to be understood and put in practice, would be (if it could be adopted) highly proper, and particularly useful at all times, as well as at the present eventful moment. As early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the necessity of regulating the price of labour was felt, and the legislature, in the statute of 5 Eliz. for the rating of wages of labourers, expressed a hope that it would come to pass, that a law, duly executed, prescribing and limiting uniform order concerning the wages of labourers, would banish idleness, advance husbandry, and yield unto the hired person, both in time of scarcity and in time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages. If uniform order were necessary in the regulation of wages, how important is it that some established mode should be prescribed as to the administering of uniform relief. The good consequences which it was expected would follow from the due execution of this law, we have not witnessed; our reason and experience have taught us to despair,

though our ancestors, like anxious lovers, hoped to obtain such unattainable but yet desirable objects. But we have seen the good effects of the plan I am about to submit to your notice; and if we cannot entirely surmount the difficulties which lie in our way, let us do our best endeavours to distribute relief in as regular, eligible, and uniform a manner as circumstances will admit: for which purpose I trouble you with the inclosed Table, which has been acted upon in Berkshire, since the dear season of 1795 to the present still more alarming dearness of provisions, hoping you will give a place in your excellent and widely circulated Miscellany for the insertion of this Table, by which the allowances to the poor are regulated, and which other counties may, if they have not a rule in similar cases, adopt and improve upon. I do not say that it is wholly free from imperfections, but I will venture to assert, that, unless some plan of this sort be settled, relief to the poor must be administered, even in neighbouring parishes, in a most irregular manner. I have applied the rule to two cases, and shall make a few observations thereon.

This shews at one view, what should be the weekly Income of the INDUSTRIOUS POOR, as settled by the Magistrates for the county of Berks: at a meeting held at Speenhamland, May the 6th, 1795.

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		Income should be for Man.		For a Single Woman.		For a Man and his Wife.		With one Child.		With two Children.		With three Children.		With four Children.		With five Children.		With six Children.		With seven Children.			
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
When the gallon loaf is		1	0	3	0	2	0	4	6	6	0	7	6	9	0	10	6	12	0	13	6	15	0
		1	1	3	3	2	1	4	10	6	5	8	0	9	7	11	2	12	9	14	4	15	11
		1	2	3	6	2	2	5	2	6	10	8	6	10	2	11	10	13	6	15	2	16	10
		1	3	3	9	2	3	5	6	7	3	9	0	10	9	12	6	14	3	16	0	17	9
		1	4	4	0	2	4	5	10	7	8	9	6	11	4	13	2	15	0	16	10	18	8
		1	5	4	0	2	5	5	11	7	10	9	9	11	8	13	7	15	6	17	5	19	4
		1	6	4	3	2	6	6	3	8	3	10	3	12	3	14	3	16	3	18	3	20	3
		1	7	4	3	2	7	6	4	8	5	10	6	12	7	14	8	16	9	18	10	20	11
		1	8	4	6	2	8	6	8	8	10	11	0	13	2	15	4	17	6	19	8	21	10
		1	9	4	6	2	9	6	9	9	0	11	3	3	6	15	9	18	0	20	3	22	6
		1	10	4	9	2	10	7	1	9	5	11	9	14	1	16	5	18	9	21	1	23	5
		1	11	4	9	2	11	7	2	9	7	12	0	14	5	16	10	19	3	21	8	24	1
		2	0	5	0	3	0	7	6	10	0	12	6	15	0	17	6	20	0	22	6	25	0
		2	1	5	0	3	1	7	7	10	2	12	9	15	7	17	11	20	6	23	1	25	8
		2	2	5	3	3	2	7	11	10	7	13	0	15	11	18	7	21	3	23	11	26	7
		2	3	5	3	3	3	8	0	10	9	13	3	16	6	19	0	21	9	24	6	27	3
		2	4	5	6	3	4	8	4	11	2	13	9	16	10	19	8	22	6	25	4	28	2
		2	5	5	6	3	5	8	5	11	4	14	0	17	5	20	1	23	0	25	11	28	10
		2	6	5	9	3	6	8	9	11	9	14	3	17	9	20	5	23	5	26	9	29	9
		2	7	5	9	3	7	8	10	11	11	14	6	18	4	21	2	24	3	27	4	30	5
		2	8	6	0	3	8	9	2	12	4	15	0	18	8	21	10	25	0	28	2	31	4
		2	9	6	0	3	9	9	3	12	6	15	3	19	5	22	3	25	6	28	9	32	0
		2	10	6	3	3	10	9	7	12	11	15	6	19	9	22	11	26	3	29	7	32	11
		2	11	6	3	3	11	9	8	13	1	15	9	20	6	23	4	26	9	30	2	33	7
		3	0	6	6	4	0	10	0	13	6	16	0	20	10	24	0	27	6	31	0	34	6

Case 1.

A man and his wife, and one child aged two years.

Man's wages . . . 9s. per week.

Woman earns } 3s. per ditto.
6d. per day.

—
12—By the Table, if bread sells at 2s. 11d. a gallon, the weekly income should be 13s. 1d. The parish will therefore allow 1s. 1d.

Proof 1.

14lb. Bread per week, for man.	
12 ditto for woman.	
5 ditto for 1 child.	
—	
31lb. Bread at 4d. is 10s. 4d.—The difference between the price of bread and the allowance is 2s. 9d.; multiplied by 52 is 7l. 3s. per ann. Now no provision has been made for house rent, 1s. per week £. 2 10 0	
Cloaths	2 10 0
Soap, candles, firing, thread,	
&c.	1 10 0
	—
	£. 6 10 0

No beer has been reckoned for in this account.

This appears to be, and is, in some cases, an ample allowance, but perhaps for six months in the year the woman can earn only 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week, and sometimes little or nothing, yet she is still rated at 3s. The rating of wages or fixing the price of a man's weekly labour at 9s. and making him bring into the account the excess of his earnings above 9s. is a discouragement to labour; for he cares little whether he works or not; it would be the same if he was rated higher. I would do this, let him work by the great or otherwise, allow him to retain his earnings above 10s. for his own use, and let that be the nominal price of labour, at which rate, at all events, he should be paid. Add the earnings of his family, without bringing into the account the excess above 10s. and let the parish make up the deficiency between this aggregate sum and the price of bread, then will you encourage labour, and give energy to industry.

Case 2.

Man and his wife, and seven children, five under seven years of age, the other two ten and twelve.

Man earns 9s. per week.

Wife, with so young a family, can earn but little, say 1

Eldest boy 3

The other boy 2 6

—
15 6

Bread at the same price, the earnings ought to be 1l. 13s. 7d. the parish will therefore allow 18s. 1d.

Proof 2.

14lb bread for man,

12 ditto for woman.

24 for eldest boys.

25 for five youngest children.

—
75lb. at 4d. is 25s. Difference between the price of bread and the allowance is 8s. 7d. $\times 52 = 22l. 6s. 4d.$

Here I think our table is erroneous, as the outgoings cannot exceed 70s. above the 1st case; leaving, therefore, an excess of 12l. 6s. 4d. in the labourer's favour, whereby a man with a large family of small children is in a better situation than one with a small one. In this and the preceding case, if the price of other provisions be cheap, a labourer can live tolerably comfortable, and allow himself a small quantity of animal food and beer. But if other provisions be relatively dear, then his wants can be supplied by bread only, which ought to be of the best kind; the reverse of which is often the case, as, if it is not mixed with other ingredients, it generally happens that the quality of corn is bad when its quantity is scarce.

I have only to hope, that by circulating this Table among your intelligent correspondents, a temperate discussion may arise thereupon, and its utility and defects be calmly considered, and that one uniform, known, and approved rule be pointed out—a medium between an extravagant and indiscriminate mode of relief, and a pitiful and scanty one.

This may be called an Herculean labour: but if we can render the existence of one human being less miserable, our time will not be mis-spent, nor our exertions ill-bestowed. Yours, &c.

July 5, 1800.

G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much surprized that more investigation has not taken place relative to the high prices of provisions of all sorts. Common sense should tell us, that when a thing is dear through scarcity, it is to be seen by the supply of the market. When bread was dear in France about eleven years ago, the signs of scarcity were very apparent. I have often seen the flour-market almost empty, not having 20 sacks where there used to be 2000, and the bakers disputing who should have first, and watching its arrival night and day. My servant-girl has often been obliged to wait from 5 in the morning till mid-

mid-day, and sometimes till 3 or 4 in the afternoon, before she could get one solitary loaf of four pounds weight; yet with all this real scarcity, bread was only twice its usual price, and not half so dear as it is now in England. I mean to say, Sir, in the most unequivocal terms, that when there is really a want of an article, it appears in other ways than merely by the price rising. Now it has not done so in England. Any man here will find as much bread to purchase as he pleases, but in France, if a family required a number of loaves, they must send as many servants; for no one person was allowed to bring away two loaves at a time, and each must wait his turn. God grant that we may never be brought in this country to such a pitch; but why, when we are not, does it happen that bread is augmented to full three times its usual price, and at the same time is reduced in quality, when there are no symptoms of scarcity?

Give me leave here to make a comparison. The artificial scarcity is like the penurious expenditure of a rich man; the money comes slowly but regularly, and always when necessary; but it is not so with those who have not enough, in which case there is no regularity, and sometimes, when the necessity is very pressing, there is no relief at all.

Would some of your correspondents favour the public with the information which, from their being dispersed all over the country, they are so well enabled to give, more light would be thrown on this subject than by any committee in the kingdom; for, with all due respect to my countryman, Mr. Adam Smith, whose memory I revere, and with whom I had the honour to be well acquainted, I do not think the same rules will do for the first necessities of life that do in other articles of commerce. The necessity of filling the belly is of a different nature from that of cloathing the back. *In the article of cloathing, the man can tire out the merchant, but in the article of eating the merchant can soon tire out the man.* If a spirit of financial calculation gets amongst farmers in general, as I fear it is doing, then woe will be to the community, unless effectual measures are taken to bring corn from other countries; but those must be very different from what have hitherto been put in practice. I have some such measures to propose, if times do not get better, and shall, if you

please, make your useful repository the means of communicating them to the public, but hope, that in the mean time, your readers will communicate as many well-authenticated facts as they can.

Glasgow, Your Constant Reader,
12th July, 1800. W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT at p. 11. of your Magazine for July proposes two questions respecting the Jews: I shall rejoice, if my attempt to answer them should appear satisfactory to him and to your readers.

1. That a belief of future rewards and punishments constitutes an essential article in the Jewish creed, and an article characteristic of a genuine Israelite, is certain from the writings of *Maimonides*, *Aborzel*, and other most celebrated and learned teachers of their nation. This persuasion is proved by the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles to have been general, though not universal, in the days of Christ; for the sect of the Sadducees, which was but small, and composed principally of the rich and noble, whose opportunities of indulgence in worldly pleasures may be reasonably supposed to have influenced their faith in some measure, rejected the doctrine of retribution in another life. The prevalence of this belief is strikingly manifest through the history of the Maccabees; and it is never mentioned as a novelty or singularity of doctrine, but rather in a manner correspondent to an established and uncontroverted point of faith. On this account, as a tenet fundamental and unsuspected, no notice is taken of it in the *Mosaic Law*, whose object was temporal sanctions for a temporal polity, and which saw no occasion to interfere with an axiom not connected with the peculiar spirit of its institutions. This conception of the case is corroborated by that very grand and eloquent composition, both for style and sentiment, the *eleventh* chapter of the *Epistle to the Hebrews*; which becomes, in this view, a most rational and sublime vindication of the ancient patriarchs, with respect to various peculiarities of their conduct, as recorded in the Old Testament.

2. I have ever conceived this belief of future rewards and punishments amongst the Jews to be traditionary from their

progenitors; and coeval, indeed, with the human race. It appears to me an indisputable proposition, that no other hypothesis, on any principles of metaphysical philosophy, or from historical operations of the human intellect, will account for the universal diffusion of this doctrine through every age and every generation of mankind, civilized or barbarous. But a complete discussion of these questions were not less noble and important, than arduous and multifarious, from the knowledge of men and books, which is essentially involved in it; and the time, I trust, is approaching, when the investigation of such topics will be thought worthy of exercising the finest talents of our species; for what topics, in truth,

can compare with these in dignity and interest?

Dorchester Gaol, G. WAKEFIELD,
August 5, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE I have removed to Leighton, I have been careful to keep a meteorological journal; and as I do not know of any one being kept near this place, it may not be uninteresting to some of your philosophical readers of the Monthly Magazine, to see the half-yearly averages and aggregates of the several measures. The journal for the half year, ending the 30th June, 1800, is below:—

1800.	Barometer	Therm. without.	Therm. within.	Rain.	Evaporation.	N.	E.	S.	W.
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch. depth	Inch. depth.				
Jan.	29.142	35.8	36.4	3.237	0.411	25	21	60	18
Feb.	29.493	33.5	33.8	0.418	0.834	30	49	22	11
March.	29.478	37.9	38.3	1.792	1.192	43	41	22	18
April.	29.335	48.7	49.5	3.359	2.497	14	15	65	26
May.	29.521	54.4	55.3	2.248	3.817	40	22	49	13
June.	29.671	54.0	56.4	0.981	3.729	39	3	19	59
Mean.	29.440	44.0	44.9						
			Total	12.035	12.480	191	151	237	145

Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.

It being the first time of communicating to you on this subject, it will be necessary to give an explanation of the journal. And of the five first columns at present I shall only describe the situation of the instruments, the barometer hangs about 315 feet above the level of the sea, by estimation; taking the level from the Grand Junction Canal, which runs by this place, admitting the levels to be accurate in the survey of the canal. On the same rule of estimation, the rain-gauge and evaporation gauge are about 335 above the same level, and are 30 feet above the surface of the ground. They are placed too far from any thing that is above their level, to be affected by it, and I am satisfied that it can neither rain into the evaporation-gauge, nor evaporate out of the rain gauge.

Next respecting the wind. Most people are acquainted with the difficulties there are in making a comparison of the directions of the wind at different places, in the average or total, like all other meteorological measures. These difficulties are

avoided by the method I use, which is extremely simple, and I believe effectual.

Suppose the circle or horizon divided into 16 equal parts, and numbering them both ways on the outside, from the east and west to the north and south, the same on the



inside, from the north and south to the east and west, and call them the degrees of approximation to the cardinal points: noting down in its proper column the degree on the outside, and the same on the inside the circle. An example, perhaps, may explain it nearer. Suppose the common notations of the wind for a week stood thus:—

1800.

		N.	E.	S.	W.
1800.					
April	23 S.			4	
	24 N.N.W.	3			1
	25 ENE.	1	3		
	26 N.E.	2	2		
	27 N.	4			
	28 S.S.W.			3	1
	29 S.S.E.		1	3	
	30 S.W.			2	2
	Sum	10	6	12	4

THESE columns will express the new manner, which is perfectly as easy as the other. The reasons for my not dividing the circle into 32 instead of 16, are, first, to have as small sums as possible, which are always better to make comparisons with: secondly, because in a town, where only the wind is likely to be registered, it is diverted by the different streets and buildings, so that in general there can be no certainty in smaller divisions; but should it be practicable to observe to single points, it is only using the degrees and their fractions thus, N. E. by E. would be expressed by $1\frac{1}{2} | 2\frac{1}{2} | |$.

I forgot to say, that the observations are made every morning about 8 o'clock, and the room that the thermometer is in has a north aspect, and there is no fireplace in the room, or within nine or ten feet of it: and the thermometer without is hung just withoutside the window of the same room, with the same north aspect, and is about 16 feet from the surface of the ground.

N.B. The latitude of Leighton is about $51^{\circ} 54' 56''\frac{1}{2}$; long. $0^{\circ} 40' 43''7$. west of Greenwich Observatory. Your's,
B. BEVAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

M. MALLET's translation and illustrations of the Edda, certainly contributed greatly to throw light on the history of Northern antiquities. But, with all due respect for this ingenious author, I may be allowed to observe that his services would have been much more valuable, if, according to the principles which he himself recommends, he had employed his labours more on the development of the intrinsic sources of information which these fables present. "The most requisite preparation for the well understanding

this work," says he, "but which hath not always been observed, is to enter as much as possible into the views of its author, and to transport ourselves, as it were into the midst of the people for whom it was written." V. 2, Pref. p. 16, E. Transf. He seems to have been sufficiently sensible of the allegorical nature of the poem; but, instead of exploring the root of the allegory, has contented himself with exhibiting to us the symmetry of its branches, and the beauty of its flowers.

Whatever may be thought of the interpretation of these fables which I am about to offer, it has at least the merit of having been sought, after M. Mallet's direction, in the history of the people for and among whom they were composed. It is briefly this: that by the giants, who act so conspicuous a part in this poem, we are to understand the Celtic natives of the North; and by the Gods, their Scythian invaders.

The word *Ase* is used indiscriminately in the Edda, as well as other Islandic writings, to signify lords or gods and Asiatics. Vid. Mallet, v. ii, p. 4, &c. Every one knows the artifice of the Scythian chief in assuming the name of *Odin*, which, before his arrival in the North, was appropriated to the designation of the Supreme Being. Now what is more likely than that the same policy which led the chief to assume the character of a god, should induce him to procure the title and credit of inferior divinities for his followers. Whatever may be said in behalf of the pure monotheism of the ancient Celtes, we know, that, after the irruption of the Eastern hordes at least, they were far from being scrupulous in the application of the title *God*: and the gods, as well as the giants, in the Edda, are represented as equally the production of one all-creative Power.

That it was not only Odin himself, who adopted the policy of personating a divine character, but that his example was followed by his companions, appears evident from the name by which we still distinguish our Northern ancestors. It is strange that it should have escaped all our etymologists, at least as far as my information extends, that the word by which all the Teutonic languages express the divine being, which we write *God*, the Germans *Gott*, and which in the old Gothic is spelt *Goth*, was the origin of the name by which the Eastern settlers in Scandinavia were distinguished from the original inhabitants.

We

We find in several other antient fables the conflicts of the Scythians and Celtes apparently represented by battles of gods and giants. This is the most probable interpretation of the fables of Jupiter's war with the Titans,* and of many of the exploits of Hercules (which we know to have been a common name for adventurers who conducted emigrations from Asia into the south of Europe), as his battle with the giant Albion, the son of Neptune.†

The whole of the intercourse between the gods and the giants in the Edda is an intercourse of hostilities. The gods begin by destroying the giants with the exception of only one; and afterwards give to the descendants of this giant, the shores of the sea for their habitation. What can we conceive a more probable history of the first invasion of the *Asæ* or Scythians, than that they should exterminate, as far as they were able, the Celtic inhabitants of the inland country, and oblige the few who escaped their fury to take refuge in their boats, whence they afterwards obtained settlements on the coast; whilst the *Asæ*, the gods, we find, fortified themselves against them as strongly as they could in the interior of the country.

M. Mallet himself shews clearly that the dwarfs spoken of in the Edda, were intended to allegorize the Laplanders. What is more likely therefore, than that the Celtes, who exhibited such a contrast to them in stature and strength, and whom all writers agree in celebrating for the size and robustness of their bodies, should be distinguished as giants.

The epithet given to the giants, as *giants of the frost*, appears indicative of the Celtic natives of Scandinavia.

The name of *Norway* leads us to deduce the origin of the inhabitants of that country from the following passage in the Edda. "The giant *Nor* was the first who inhabited the country of *Jotunheim*." Does not the name of this father of the Scandinavian Celtes indicate also the etymology of the word *North*?‡

* See on this fable the *An. Un. History*, v. 6, p. 39, &c.

† It is worthy of remark, that *Njord*, the Neptune of the Edda, is said to be "not of the lineage of the Gods."

‡ Junius derives the word *east* from *hæg* aurora. Is it not at least as probable that this quarter of the globe owes its name to the *Asæ*? As every one knows the near connection between the sounds of *a* and *e* in the Teutonic di-

The giants are represented as skilled in magic.—Vid. *Mal.v. ii. p. 130*, &c. The charge of magic has been a general expedient employed by the apostles of new religions, for the subversion of old ones; and as the religion of the giants or Celtes was thus reproached by the Goths, so that of the latter suffered in its turn the same reproach from the Christian missionaries and their disciples. It might be curious to inquire whether any traces of the Druidical superstition of the Celtes are to be found in the magical operations ascribed to the giants.

I am sensible that these reasons in behalf of the conjecture which I have advanced, must appear to disadvantage, from being given in so superficial a manner; but the recollection of any person acquainted with Northern antiquities, will, I trust, easily supply their defects.

London, July 13th.

A. Y.

P. S. I should be glad to know what reason Meirion has for thinking the guttural sound foreign to the Gothic pronunciation. See *Mag.* for May.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over your entertaining Miscellany, I find (Vol. 9, No. 56, March 1st, 1800, p. 158,) mention made of a "loud complaint" of a "French philological critic," that in the new Dictionary of the *French Academy* "the calculations and dates are all made after the ancient regime;" now, so far as this relates to the date of this new edition, which is the fifth, this assertion is wrong, for it is mentioned in the title-page to be printed *à Paris, l'an 6 de la République*, answering to 1798. Another article of complaint is that the new weights and measures are omitted, and nothing said of the *Institut National*. This is a mistake likewise, inasmuch as they are to be found in the *Supplément contenant les Mots Nouveaux en usage depuis la Révolution*. Of this Supplement it is said, in the concluding paragraph of the preface, "Il était indispensable d'ajouter à ce Dictionnaire les Mots que la Révolution et la République ont ajoutés à la Langue. C'est ce qu'on a fait dans un Appendice. On s'est adressé pour ce nouveau travail à des Hommes de Lettres que l'Académie Fran-

caise, the German orthography of this word, *öst*, will present little objection to this etymology, which I offer, however, merely as a conjecture.

caise

çoise auroit reçu parmi ses membres, et que la Revolution a comptés parmi ses partisans les plus éclairés. Ils ne veulent pas être nommés; leur noms ne font rien à la chose; c'est leur travail qu'il faut juger; il est soumis au jugement de la France, et de l'Europe."

The word *Revolution* is not, indeed, to be found in this Appendix or Supplement, it not being a new one, in any other sense but as applied to the new order of things in France; but the *new words* derived from it, viz. the substantive and adjective *revolutionnaire*, and the verb *revolutionner*, are there.

All the words contained in this Supplement to the French Academy's Dictionary here mentioned, with a considerable number of others which are omitted, will be given in my *French Dictionary of New Words* announced for speedy publication in your number for July, p. 582.

W. DU PRE.

P. S. I should have observed that *Ordre du jour*, mentioned by the *French Philological Critic* as not to be found, is defined in the *supplement* to the new edition of the French Academy's Dictionary, with the phrase, *passer à l'ordre du jour sur une proposition* c'est à dire ne pas le mettre en deliberation, exactly as it is used in our parliament.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to what has been said in p. 11 relating to the earwig, be pleased to insert the following remarks. Valmont de Bomare, a writer of great credit and veracity, in his Dictionary of Natural History, speaks from his own experience of the dreadful power which this insect possesses of injuring mankind, and gives another case of a woman who was afflicted in a similar manner. He prescribes on this occasion the use of olive oil, which appears to be destructive to the earwig, and admonishes people from sleeping on the grass, or under trees. I cannot now recollect where I have read of some other remarkable instances of the mischief occasioned by this noxious creature, in penetrating the ear; but hope that such of your readers who have met with any, either from their own knowledge, or from well attested relations, will communicate them for the public good. There have been some doubts respecting the etymology of *Earwig*, though it seems perfectly clear

that it means literally an ear-worm. A. S. *Eap. pigga*. It must not, however, be concealed, that the Saxons likewise called it the earth-worm, *Eopþ pigga*; but from the circumstance of its penetrating the ear, and also from the French name, *perce oreille*, the former term seems the most appropriate. I shall beg leave to communicate, on some future occasion, a few remarks on the œconomy of this animal, that seems to have escaped general observation.

In the year 1795 was published at Leipzig, "*Taschenbuch für Tintenliebhaber*," or The Ink-lover's Pocket-book, with instructions for making all sorts of it, and a history of the art, &c. As this work consists only of 172 pages, I should think it might be worth while to offer a translation of it to our countrymen, and desire to throw this out as a hint.

To the instances I have already given in vol. ix. p. 247, of prints respecting the guillotine, I beg leave to add the following:—

11. Another representation of the Death of Manlius, by George Pens of Nuremberg, engraved about 1550, different from that of the same subject by Aldegreves.

12. A large print, engraved by David Gen, in 1776, from an ancient painting by Andrea Mantegna, in a church at Padua, representing the Death of Saint James the Apostle. The mode of execution resembles that already described from Pet. de Natalibus, except that the axe only rests on the neck, which is placed between two upright posts. Both these prints are also in the writer's possession.

Some account of the invention and principles of Galvanism would no doubt be acceptable to your readers, and they would be under obligations to some of your philosophical correspondents for such a communication. I am aware, that in some of your former volumes the subject has been discussed, but I believe that no simple description of the science itself, or of the mode by which it was discovered, has yet appeared. The improvement also by Volta should be noticed.

6th August, 1800.

D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ill success which has attended some of those useful and now almost necessary establishments, *book societies*,

ties, induces me to offer a few remarks in your liberal and widely-circulated Publication, concerning the probable means of avoiding those evils which appear to have been the principal causes of their decline. These evils are *derangement of the finances*, and the *loss of books*; both equally fatal to such institutions, and both only to be cured by an originally well-adapted plan, steadfastly and rigorously adhered to.

Though I wish well to those plans for the advancement of literature, which have a certain splendour about them, and take in an extensive range; yet experience has sufficiently shewn, that even in the metropolis economy is a very necessary consideration, and that expences lightly incurred are in the end unwillingly supported. I conceive, therefore, that in a new institution it would be right to be confined to what is absolutely essential to the design; and this, in a book-society, is simply *the providing of good books to read*: a coffee-house or a lounging-room is, at least, a totally detached, if not an incompatible, part of a reading-establishment. By cutting off these superfluous parts, a vast saving of expence is instantly made; for, instead of a suite of rooms fitted up for company, all that becomes necessary is, a single apartment large enough to hold the books, with a kind of box or office for the librarian. This scantiness would also favour the other great end, that of securing the books; as the further development of my plan will shew.

Let there, then, be a single library-room, with a small antechamber, affording the only access to it. In this, let there be a kind of counter running across, with the librarian's desk behind it; and let it be an inviolable rule, that no one passes the counter but the librarian himself. Let all who come for books make their specific demand at the counter, and leave to the librarian to supply it; and let him, *before delivering each book*, enter the number and the person's name in his register kept for the purpose. If, at any future period, when the society's stock is large, it shall be thought advisable to admit subscribers to a view of the library, still let the books be all kept in *locked cases*, covered with wired lattices, all opening by one key, in the librarian's sole possession, who shall only be obliged to unlock them in order to deliver the

book individually requested. And having thus given the librarian the *full power* of securing the books from depredation, let him be strictly answerable for all losses, except where the restoration of books after the proper period is pertinaciously refused; in which case, the compulsion becomes the society's affair. Let the librarian be held to no other attendance than from 10 to 3 in the day, which will allow him to follow some other occupation in the evening. Let a limit be assigned for the time of reading each book, beyond which, a daily but moderate forfeiture shall be incurred; and let it be a rule, that, till this is paid, the delinquent shall have no further use of the library. Of this forfeit, let half go to the librarian for his trouble in charging and collecting it, and the other half to the society.

Let the first set of subscribers pay down one or two guineas each at the opening of the scheme, in order to defray preliminary expences, and set things a-going; and let that day be the anniversary of the future payment of the annual subscriptions of one guinea, and of settling the bookfellers' and other accounts—all intervening subscribers to pay their admission-money at entrance, and their subscription at the general anniversary.

I do not here mean to discuss the points of the mode of electing committees, their powers, duration, and the like; but in order to prevent the excessive and improvident ordering of books, let each meeting of the committee be restricted to a certain proportion of the annual subscription for its disbursement.

Let there be an annual review of all the books, by a delegation from the subscribers appointed for that purpose, who shall have power to charge the librarian with any losses incurred by his neglect.

These are a few leading ideas directed to the prevention of what I consider as the immediate causes of the dissolution of book-societies. Were the rules here suggested put actively in force, I have little doubt that a very moderate number of subscribers would be adequate to the purchase of all the valuable books as they come out, and to the gradual formation of a stock-library capable of supplying most of the literary wants of the members.

Your's, &c.

BIBLIOPHILUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRINCIPLES of POLITICAL ARITHMETIC illustrated in an ESTIMATE of the NATIONAL WEALTH of GREAT BRITAIN. By J. J. GRELLIER.

(Continued from page 28.)

THE whole number of the inhabitants of Great Britain is undoubtedly greater than at former distant periods, but the proportion of unproductive hands, who subsist by the labour of others, has also probably much increased; the effect of this unfavourable circumstance has however been amply compensated by our great improvements in different arts and manufactures, by which the produce of the country has been increased in quantity, and rendered much superior in quality, so that after supplying all our new factitious wants, and enabling us to defray expensive wars, it has left a considerable surplus, which, gradually accumulating, has formed the present national stock or capital. Before we proceed to inquire into its increased amount, it may not be uninteresting to view its former computed value, according to the estimate of a writer, who certainly cannot be suspected of having drawn an unfavourable statement*.

Computation of the Wealth of England and Wales in 1664.

Value of the land; 24 millions of acres, yielding 8 millions per ann. rent, worth at 18 years purchase	144,000,000
Houses; reckoning those within the bills of mortality equal in value to one-third of the whole	30,000,000
Shipping; 500,000 tons, at 6l. per ton, including rigging, ordnance, &c.	3,000,000
Stock of cattle on the 24 million acres and the waste belonging thereto, including parks, fisheries, warrens, &c.	36,000,000
Gold and silver coin, scarce	6,000,000
Wares, merchandize, plate, furniture, &c.	31,000,000
Total	250,000,000

In comparing this estimate with similar accounts at present, it must be remembered, that a great alteration has gradually taken place in the nominal value of all commodities. Whether this progressive difference arises from any degradation of the value of the precious metals, in consequence of which the same quantity of them purchases less labour than formerly, or from other com-

modities becoming really dearer or purchasing more labour, is a subject that has been extensively investigated by Dr. SMITH, who ascribes it to the latter circumstance. It must, however, be remarked, that if commodities purchase more labour than formerly, it does not proceed wholly from the increased demands of individuals in consequence of a greater population, or of the greater ability of individuals to purchase; for, with respect to manufactured commodities at least, it is the result chiefly of the increase of taxes, and the consequently greater capital that must be employed. But from whatever combination of circumstances it may have arisen, it is certain that a great difference in the value of money has actually taken place, which, with respect to the period of Sir W. Petty's estimate and the present, appears to be in the proportion of about five to fourteen*; the total of the wealth of England and Wales in 1664, would therefore have amounted to 700,000,000l. according to the present value of money.

The value of *land* has progressively increased, in consequence of improvements in cultivation, and the increased consumption of the produce of the land. Before England became a trading nation, the general price of land was twelve years' purchase†; at the beginning of the last century it sold for about sixteen years' purchase; Sir William Petty valued it at eighteen years' purchase; and at the commencement of the present century, it had advanced to twenty years' purchase: about the year 1730, it had risen to twenty-five years' purchase, and at present is from twenty-eight to thirty years' purchase. The increase of the number of years' purchase paid for land is the most obvious proof of its augmented value; but it does not shew the whole augmentation of the national wealth on this account, which in part arises from the increase of the total rental beyond the advance that is caused merely by the difference in the value of money: this real increase of the rental proceeds from a greater proportion of land being brought into cultivation, and that before cultivated being improved. The whole landed rental of England and Wales, and the Lowlands of Scotland, was stated by Sir W. Petty at about nine millions; and it cannot be supposed, that, if he had included the Highlands of Scotland, he would have

* Table by Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Monthly Mag. vol. VI. p. 161.

† Dr. Davenant's Discourses, part 2, p. 22.

made

* Sir Will. Petty's Verb. Sap.
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made the rental of the whole island more than 9,500,000. G. King and Dr. Davenant, in Queen Anne's reign, stated the rental of England and Wales at 14,000,000l. and it may be presumed this was nearly the truth at the time; but it soon began to appear too low, and about twenty years ago it was generally reckoned at 20,000,000l.; at present, however, it considerably exceeds this sum. The chief difficulty in forming an estimate of the land rental, consists in assigning an average value to the different descriptions of land; for the total number of acres, and the manner in which they are annually cropped, has lately been pretty well ascertained. The following statement, given by Mr. Middleton, in his View of the Agriculture of the county of Middlesex, shews nearly the proportions cultivated for different purposes.

	Acres.
Wheat - - -	3,850,000
Barley and rye - -	1,050,000
Oats and beans - -	3,500,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c. one year's ley - -	1,400,000
Roots and cabbages cultivated by the plough - -	1,400,000
Fallow - - -	2,800,000
Hop-grounds - - -	44,000
Nursery-grounds - -	10,000
Fruit and kitchen-gardens cultivated by the spade - -	50,000
Pleasure-grounds—the dressed and unprofitable parts only - -	20,000
Land depastured by cattle - -	21,300,000
Hedge-rows, copses, and woods - - -	2,000,000
Ways, water, &c. - -	1,603,000
<hr/>	
Cultivated land - -	39,027,000
Commons and waste lands - -	7,889,000
Total acres in England and Wales - -	46,916,000

If the commons and waste-lands are considered as equal in annual value to only one million of cultivated acres, the whole may be taken at forty millions. The average rent has been stated at 15s. per acre, which appears to be a moderate computation; but, taking it at a tenth less, the rental amounts to 27,000,000l. and the value, at twenty eight years' purchase, to 756,000,000l. The number of cultivated acres in Scotland is upwards of twelve millions, and of uncultivated upwards of fourteen millions of acres; a great part of the latter is of very little use; but if it is wholly excluded, and the cultivated part rated at an average of 10s.

per acre, which makes 6,000,000l. per annum, the total rental of the island will be 33,000,000l. and the value of the land 924,000,000l. This must be understood as including the value of tythes, it being unnecessary to distinguish here between the rent paid to the landlord, and the part paid to the tythe-proprietor. Mr. Pitt, on proposing the income-tax, stated the landlords' rents at twenty-five millions, and the tythes on the produce of land and farming stock at five millions, which is probably less than would be added to the value of land alone were tythes done away*; therefore, according to this account it appears, that, including Scotland, the whole rental cannot be less than thirty-three millions.

The value of the houses of Great Britain is perhaps more difficult to ascertain than that of the land: but the following statement of their rent, founded on the numbers returned as chargeable and excused to the window duties, in England and Wales, in 1781, will not be thought too high.

	Rent.
Number of Cottages 284,459, at 20s. per annum - -	£.284,459
Number of houses under 10 windows, 497,801, at 5l. per annum - -	2,489,005
Number of houses under 21 windows, 171,177, at 15l. per annum - -	2,567,655
Number of houses, above 20 windows, 52,373, at 40l. per annum - -	2,094,920
<hr/>	
Total - - -	7,436,039

The total rent, at twenty years' purchase, makes 148,720,780l.; and, including Scotland at less than a sixth of England and Wales, the whole will amount to 170,000,000l.

In order to form an idea of the value of cattle, and farming-stock, on the land, we may consider the black cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, swine, pigs, and poultry annually consumed in London as worth

* This impolitic provision for the clergy, of which a very great part is now in the hands of laymen, has been suffered to exist in this country about a thousand years, a constant impediment to agricultural improvements, and a striking instance of superstitious attachment to ancient establishments; for every benefit which the clergy derive from it could be easily secured to them by other means.

6,000,000*l.* which cannot be more than a seventh part of the whole consumption, amounting therefore in value to 42,000,000*l.* but the whole number of cattle existing must be more than double the quantity brought to market; so that, including horses, asses, cows kept for milk, and oxen employed in agriculture, the whole value of the cattle cannot be less than 90,000,000*l.*

Taking the annual consumption of grain of all sorts at 14,000,000 quarters, which is probably below the truth, we may presume, that in general there is at least three or four months supply on hand, which, at only 3*s.* per quarter, will amount to at least 6,125,000*l.* The value of hay and straw and all kinds of fodder, and of all implements of husbandry, cannot be less than five or six millions, and with the former sum will make about 12,000,000*l.* The total value of cattle and farming-stock is therefore 102,000,000*l.*; and if it is estimated as equal in value to only three times the yearly rent, it will amount to nearly this sum.

The value of the *shipping* belonging to Great Britain may be calculated with more accuracy. It appears that in 1794 the tonnage of the vessels in the merchants' service was 1,589,162 tons; but taking it at 1,500,000, at 8*l.* per ton, it makes 12,000,000*l.* which is certainly below the real value. The shipping of the navy may perhaps be estimated at 4,000,000*l.* making, with the former sum, 16,000,000*l.* to which some addition should be made for the value of the small craft employed on our rivers and canals.

The quantity of *money* in the country has, at different times, been a subject of dispute, and has never been determined with precision*. It was, however, pretty

well ascertained, by the re-coinage in the years 1773, 1774, and 1776; the value of the light gold delivered into the Bank under the different proclamations, amounted to 15,563,593*l.* and it was generally admitted that somewhat more than two millions of heavy guineas remained out in circulation, which, with the silver and copper-coin, made the whole at that time about twenty millions, at which sum Mr. Chalmers estimated it in the year 1786. Including the cash in the coffers of the Bank, it appears that at the time of the re-coinage the whole money in the country was rather above than under the sum just stated; and from the sums annually coined since that time*, it might be presumed, that the quantity in circulation at present was considerably greater; Mr. Rose has lately stated it at no less than 44,000,000*l.*; but, though our commerce has considerably increased, it will hardly be thought, considering the greater quantity of small bank-notes in circulation, that, if twenty millions of coin was sufficient in 1776 or 1786, we can at present have occasion for more than twenty-five millions at the utmost.

Of the value of the merchandize and manufactures usually in the hands of the merchants, wholesale-dealers, shopkeepers, and manufacturers, it is very difficult to form a satisfactory idea. The total amount of the exports in the year 1797 was 28,917,000*l.* and of imports 21,013,000*l.* according to the custom-house accounts; but it has long been known that these accounts are considerably below the true value, and particularly since passing the convoy act, in the execution of which it has appeared that the declared value of British manufactures exported is about seventy-one per cent. greater than the value in the inspector-general's register; and, with respect to the foreign merchandize imported, the difference, on the whole, may not be much less; for

* Dr. Davenant estimated the coin in 1688 at 18,000,000*l.*; Mr. G. King stated it only at 11,500,000*l.* which perhaps was nearer the truth: from that period the quantity coined has been as follows:

William III.	-	-	£ 10,511,963
Anne	-	-	2,691,626
George I.	-	-	8,725,921
George II.	-	-	11,966,576
George III. to 25th Mar. 1793	-	-	51,073,362

If all the money was coined from foreign bullion imported into this country, this account would shew that there must have been a very great export of the current coin, or that its quantity must have greatly increased; but in fact a great part of the new money is merely the re-coinage of old, worn below the standard weight.

* The value of gold coined from the 31st of December, 1777, to the 31st of December, 1798, amounted to 33,831,236*l.*; of which 15,328,196*l.* is known to have been produced from *guineas* supposed to have fallen below their current weight by wear. The coinage of silver during the present reign has been very trifling, and the silver coin in general is so reduced in its real value, that the sixpences, on an average, are not worth more than two-pence halfpenny, the shillings eight-pence halfpenny, the half-crowns two shillings and two-pence, and the crowns perhaps four shillings and eight-pence.—See *Thoughts on a New Coinage of Silver.*

it is certain that some articles at present are considerably more than seventy-one per cent. above the value at which they are rated; taking the whole, however, as rated only sixty per cent. under the present values, the annual amount of foreign trade will be 79,888,000*l.* to which some addition should be made for smuggled goods. This valuation is corroborated by the produce of the duty on sea-assurances, the amount of which, for the year 1797, was 93,965*l.* which shews the capital assured to have been 75,172,000*l.* and though a part of this sum consists of the value of the vessels, and of the property of foreigners, no deduction is made on this account, as an addition of probably greater amount should be made for the merchants taking part of the risk on themselves, and therefore not assuring to the full value; and at any rate the sum of 79,888,000*l.* will not appear an exaggerated estimate of the present amount of foreign trade, as the accounts, both of the exports and imports, and of the assurance duty, for the year 1798, prove that it was considerably greater than in the year 1797, from which the estimate is formed. It was the opinion of a numerous meeting of merchants, in March, 1797, that there is at all times, at the least, two months' supply of export and import merchandize in the custody of the merchants and traders, which, according to the above total, will amount to 13,314,666*l.* to which some addition should be made for property in the hands of foreign merchants, on account of the merchants of this country generally giving longer credit than they are allowed from other countries. But though the value of goods in the hands of merchants and wholesale-dealers appears so considerable, it must be much exceeded by the goods in the hands of the manufacturers, and of retail-traders; for though many of our principal manufactures depend greatly on foreign trade, their main support is the home consumption, which furnishes a more sure and speedy return than foreign markets. The official value of British manufactures exported in 1798 was 19,771,510*l.* which, as before observed, appears to be at least seventy-one per cent. below the real value; taking the actual value therefore, on an average of two years, at 31,356,793*l.* it may be presumed, that this cannot be more than a third of the whole produce of our manufactures, which will thus amount to 94,070,379*l.* of which but a small proportion is included in the value before mentioned in the hands of the merchants,

which consists chiefly of foreign merchandize, and materials for the different manufactures, as they can generally obtain manufactured goods for exportation at a short notice; deducting, however, 5,000,000*l.* on this account, of the remainder it is probable that there is much more than three months supply in the hands of the manufacturer, in different stages from the raw material to finished goods, and in the possession of retail traders, who, in many branches, are obliged to keep a large assortment; but taking it only in this proportion, it amounts to 22,267,594*l.*

There still remains to be valued that part of the property of individuals which consists in household furniture, wearing apparel, provisions, fuel, carriages, &c. with respect to which, the most that can be done is to form a conjecture that shall be generally admitted as not exceeding the truth, and certainly this general kind of property, of which every individual must possess or enjoy the use of some share, will not be thought over-rated at three times the yearly rent of the houses which contain it, or 26,026,000*l.* in all Great Britain.

Having thus valued the different descriptions of stock, or actual capital, its total amount will appear as follows:

Value of the land of Great Britain		£.
Britain	- -	924,000,000
Houses	- -	170,000,000
Cattle and all kinds of farming-stock	-	102,000,000
Shipping, navy, and merchant ships	- -	16,000,000
Money	- -	25,000,000
Goods in hands of merchants and wholesale-dealers		13,314,000
Goods in hands of manufacturers and retail-traders		22,267,000
Furniture, apparel, &c.		26,026,000
Total	- -	1,298,607,000

Upon this capital all other species of wealth, whether consisting in the securities of government or individuals, or of any other description, ultimately depends; for private and public loans, in which mode a great part of the property of many persons is invested, implying an obligation on the part of the borrower to repay at a future period a certain sum of money which is the measure and representative of all other species of real property, or to pay an income arising from this sum till the capital is repaid, the borrower is no otherwise richer, than by the greater income

come he can make from the money than what he agrees to pay for it, as the capital, in whatever manner he invests it, still belongs to the lender, who, though he may not by the laws of the country be permitted to take possession of the property into which his money has been converted, may, if necessary, bring it to sale, for the purpose of re-converting it into the sum equivalent to what he had lent. If therefore the whole of the land, houses, cattle, and all other articles composing the wealth of the country, was in the hands of one half of the inhabitants, who had borrowed the above sum of 1,298,607,000l. from the other half, it is evident that the whole real capital of the country would in fact be the property, not of those in possession of it, but of those to whom they were indebted; this is the case with respect to a considerable part of the capital of this country, and the debts of government have greatly contributed to bring it into this state; for though these debts are not contracted under an obligation to repay the principal at any fixed period, they rest on the right which the government possesses to claim, if it should ever be necessary, a portion of the general property sufficient for this purpose, and till that time to raise sufficient contributions to pay an annuity equivalent in value to such principal.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING the paragraph by J. N. in pages 544 and 545, Vol. IX. concerning the curious enquiry touching the origin of the method of taking the standard for weights and measures from some portion of the earth's circumference, of late so judiciously adopted and established in France; and observing the expression of J. N.'s desire to know in what part of Mr. E. Wright's book that method was first proposed and recommended: happening to have that book of the date 1610, in my possession, I eagerly took it down, and, after a search of a few minutes, found the place referred to. It is at p. 218 and 219, where that ingenious man pretty fully treats of the very same method of measuring the length of the earth's meridian, which the French astronomers have lately carried so fully into effect, and which is now also repeating and pursuing in our own country, by the very ingenious Captain Mudge of the Royal Artillery. I found there also a strong recommendation of the same use to be made of it, which

has lately been carried into effect in France, and to which we have a prior right of claim for our own country. The whole passage is so curious, that your readers will doubtless be pleased to see it here extracted verbatim in the original orthography, as follows:—"But the best and perfectest way of all others (viz. of exactly measuring the size of the whole earth), is to observe so exactly as is possible the summer solstitial altitude of the sunne at two places, so far distant asunder, and lying so near north and south each from other, so direct and faire a way betweene them as conveniently may be chosen. Suppose, for example, Portsmouth and Burwick, or some other place in the furthest parts of Scotland; for the further these places are from each other, the more perfectly may this businesse bee performed. Then measure, and plat down so truly as is possible, all the way betweene those two places, with all the turnings and windings, ascents and descents that are therein; out of which the arch of the great circle, or shortest distance betwixt them, together with the angle of declination thereof from the true meridian line, truly found by observation at either of those places, may most exactly be knowne: whereby (with help of the doctrine of right angled sphaericall triangles) the difference of the latitudes of those two places, in miles, furlongs, &c. may easily appeare; which, compared with the difference of the latitudes of the same places, found by observation of the sun in degrees and minutes, &c. will shew how many miles and furlongs answer to one or moe degrees of the meridian: and so the whole circumference, diameter, and semi-diameter of the earth will easily, and more truly be found, then any other way yet used for this purpose. But meanes convenient for the triall hereof have hitherto been wanting, and so I must omit it till some better opportunity, if any shall befall hereafter by the bountie of any such as are of more abilitie to beare the charge hereof. Yet, besides our purpose now in hand, this would bee the best ground that can be, both for the making and continuing of a standard, and all other measures thereon depending, at a certainty for ever; insomuch that although all the standards, weights, and measures in the world were lost, they might, notwithstanding, upon record of such observation, and meanes, as here we mentioned, be againe restored much more perfectly, then by the ordinary way of beginning all our measures from a barley graine taken out of the midst of the eare, whereof there

there is no such certaine determinate bignesse that can be set downe, but that they may bee something greater in one eare then another; neither can there be any certaine rule or reason given how to know which eare to chuse rather then other, for this purpose. And if an error be committed herein, though insensible (which cannot be avoided), yet in going about to make other greater measures by often taking this least, and so proceeding *à minimis ad maxima*, so often as you take your first or least measure, so often doe you increase and multiplie your error: which, though at the first it seeme very small, and scarcely perceivable, yet cometh at the last to be very notorious and intolerable. But the other way I here speake of, taking the length of all England, or of the whole island, for our first measure, and out of it by sub-division, dividing all the rest, altho' wee may erre something, in taking the length hereof (which notwithstanding I dare undertake, may be so handled, that it shall not be so much as the thousand part of the whole distance betweene the two places, before mentioned) yet because we proceed *à maximis ad minima*, so still dividing, and the more diminishing this error, the farther we proceed; it will in the end, when we come to our ordinarie measures most in use, become very insensible, and not worth the regarding."

From which curious extract we may perceive how extensive and accurate the ideas of this great man were on this interesting national subject; and of which it is to be wished we may one day profit, although the French have had the honour of first adopting it.

Besides the above, for the honour of our country, I would just mention another literary project of a learned countryman of our's, namely, Mr. Henry Briggs, who flourished about the year 1600, concerning a continued decimal division and subdivision of the circumference of the circles instead of dividing the quadrant into 90 and into 60ths, for the purposes of trigonometrical calculations, an idea which the French have also lately adopted in the reform of their trigonometry tables, a specimen of which has been printed in their method of stereotypes. This useful improvement it seems was fully proposed by Mr. Briggs, in the fourteenth chapter of his *Trigonometria Britannica*, composed soon after the year 1600, of which an ample account is given in the Introduction to Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Tables, in the 76th page of which, the new division

of the circle is thus mentioned: "But beside this method, by a decimal division of the old degrees, of which the whole circle contains 360, or the quadrant 90, in the 14th chapter he (Briggs) remarks, that some other persons were inclined rather to adopt a complete decimal division of the whole circle, first into 100 parts, and each of these into 1000 parts, &c."

Thus, it would seem, that the English are no ways deficient in genius to devise useful inventions and improvements, however they may want the means of national encouragement to carry them into execution and practice.

R. H.

Durham, July 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently noticed your excellent miscellany to have been made the vehicle of useful information, by the very ready answers which have been given to queries relating to arts and manufactures; and I am thereby induced to request of any of your readers, who may be informed upon the subject, an answer to the following question: By what process is horn brought into that state in which it is used as a substitute for glass, as in lanterns, &c.

M. N.

June, 19, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is much to be wished, that amongst the useful discussions and inquiries that originate in your very useful work, some of your correspondents would endeavour to find a criterion by which the value of money might be compared at this time with what it was at the Revolution, at the end of Queen Anne's wars, and at the accession of his present Majesty to the throne.

Could such a scale of depreciation be established, it would lead to the solving a number of important problems in trade, politics, and finance.

I limit the inquiry to the time of the Revolution, because it is not as an antiquarian that I wish to know, and therefore wish to go no farther than is useful; for to go back many centuries, though curious and entertaining, can be but of little utility, and may occupy those talents that might be employed in throwing great light on what is here requested.

Should any of your readers agree with me in opinion, and have any means of elucidating

considering the subject, I shall then point out the problems which I think it would be useful in solving.

London,

July 14, 1800.

I remain,

Your's, &c.

PHILOMETRE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL written during a hasty RAMBLE to the LAKES, interspersed with ORIGINAL POETRY. (Continued from page 16.)

WE gladly halted on to Lodoar. The season was dry, and, from the lake, the fall appeared inconsiderable. The little inn is delightfully situated, and the woods, which enrich the mountains at its back, sweetly ornament it. The path which winds round these to the foot of Lodoar, is well contrived to give the fall its full effect. A thick foliage almost wholly secludes it from the sight, while you pass amongst thickets through a small gate to its very base, where a torrent rushes down an immense chasm, whose force has carried with it vast masses of rock, over which it precipitates with a violence and a noise which transfix the spectator in mute astonishment*. The rocks on either side of the chasm are nearly perpendicular, and stupendously high; these are enriched with fine foliage, and the mountain ash rears its elegant and ornamental form amidst the thundering cataract, smiling at all its terrors. The upper part of the left hand summit is bare, and time and tempest have thrown the finest tinge of deep grey over it, which gives the happiest effect to the surrounding foliage. When we could tear ourselves from the stupendous scene, we set forward on foot for Borrowdale.

The rocks which guard this interesting valley, open with sublime grandeur, and the windings of the chasm present ever varying views of these magnificent barriers. Sometimes the impending cliff hangs over the darkened path, while an old yew, stretching its broad arms across the threatening crags, deepens the solemn gloom. At others, the mountains receding leave room for little plots of pasture, watered by the pellucid Derwent, which winds its way along the vale, and empties itself into the lake we had just left. The sequestered village of Grange, situated on one of these, and consisting only of a few small cottages, backed by immense mountains, against whose sides they appear scarcely larger than bee-

* The height of this fall is about 200 feet: that of the highest cragg is 500 feet from the level of the lake.

hives, arrests the attention, and the mind involuntarily asks itself, "Is not content there?" But it seems that scenery has little effect on the imaginations of these people.—"Your situation is very pleasant there, my friend," said I, to a poor man whom I met. "Well, it's middling," said he, and passed on. We proceeded to Bowther Stone, which is one of the wonders of the place, and on approaching which every wanderer must pause. Its immense magnitude we dare not compute; it was probably hurled from some neighbouring mountain, and we fancied we could discover a sort of excavation from whence it must have fallen, but the extreme height prevents accuracy. It appears somewhat like a vessel thrown on its keel, and, when it fell, must have occasioned a concussion which imagination cannot limit.

From Bowther Stone, we proceeded along this sequestered region, desirous to reach Rothwaite. All was solemn, secluded, and silent; the gurgling of the stream being the only sound we heard. After a long walk, the dark grey of a few scattered abodes appeared, and we quickened our pace. A narrow path from the lane across the meadows, led us to the desired spot. Rothwaite appears more shut out from the world than any other village we had ever seen; and its inhabitants less moulded by its forms. A woman whom we met in a garb of wool, whose hue had not been changed since her sheep had worn it, stared at us with mingled surprise and indifference. A few such sort of beings she had seen, but they were but few; they were beings with whom she had nothing to do, and she cared not to see any more! The valley contracts still narrower beyond the village; the mountains on each side appear inaccessible, and their vast projections obstruct any farther view. Wild groups of trees almost cover these solitary dwellings, and heighten the interest of the scene. I fancied that few of the numerous visitors of the lakes reached this spot; but one of its inhabitants assured me, there was "A terrible deal o' quality o' late!" I longed for time to trace the wild a little farther, but we were obliged to return, for we had left those at Lodoar, whom we wished not to involve in damps and night, and we had to repair the lake. The evening was cloudy, the water finely agitated, and the surrounding mountains partially shrouded in clouds, whose reflection threw a deep and interesting gloom over the undulating waves. We begged to be

be landed on St. Herbert's Island; it is a delightful little sequestered spot, almost entirely covered with firs. A small ruin is still to be traced, which is said to be the remains of the abode of the saint to whom it is dedicated. No sound is heard but the rippling of the waters, and the flapping wing of the returning bird, who has chosen this for her solitary residence. Here I could almost have wished to have been left, "The world forgetting, by the world forgot." But the curtain of twilight had veiled the horizon, and it was necessary to be gone. Some of the emotions this scene inspired, involuntarily assumed the following form:

Thou dear retreat from life's tumultuous
care,
Secluded, solitary, lone abode,
Perchance a refuge from the fiend Despair,
Where wearied Virtue commun'd with its
God:

Thy mossy paths, at twilight's sombre
hour,
With fond enthusiastic step I tread;
Pause o'er the ruin thy old pines embower,
And seem to mingle with the sacred dead.

When fled associated error's frown,
Say, injured spirit, did'st thou taste repose?
Did truth's pure light thy pray'rs, thy
musings crown,
And peace thy desolate last moment close?
O then, lone isle, thy resident I'd be,
Where truth and peace are, there is heaven
to me.

The next morn, our fellow-travellers had agreed to ascend Skiddow to see the sun rise. Mrs. H. and myself were too much fatigued the preceding day to undertake this pilgrimage before breakfast, and did not set out till nearly the time we expected their return. The guide we had employed the day before was gone with the rest of the party, and it would be as well to think of crossing Arabian deserts alone, as to ascend Skiddow without a conductor: we therefore took a little lad, who had been twice at the top, and set out on this laborious expedition. The immense mountain lay before us, unornamented by a single bush, and unrivalled by surrounding hills. We dared scarcely flatter ourselves with the hope of being able to reach the stupendous summit, while our attendant assured us, he had attempted it with many, who, when they had reached the first station, were content with being able to say, they had been on Skiddow, and gladly returned. We soon perceived at a great distance two diminutive figures moving along, who we hoped

might prove part of our party: these we longed to meet, in order to hear tidings of the difficulties, and the recompence, but they were soon lost to us by intervening irregularities. A group of figures, of no very gentle demeanour, with enormous sticks in their hands, soon strode above our heads, hallooing most vociferously. These were workmen from Keswick, "shouting their boisterous joys," as they went to make holiday on the mountain; and as if the unbounded range before them had given freedom to their faculties, they seemed to "swallow the ground with eagerness, and to mock at fear." Though the benevolent heart gladly participates in the gaiety of rustic mirth, this was rather too riotous for our more temperate emotions, and we were glad to see them march before us. The former figures now re-appeared, and we were pleased to recognize our old companions on their descent. We were soon seated on the grass, and began to inquire the wonders of the place, and the dangers of the way; we found the latter insufficient to deter us, and, after refreshing ourselves with a draught from a mountain stream, we set forward with new alacrity. On turning to take a retrospect of the scene we had left, villages, lakes, and mountains lay scattered as on a map at our feet, and the view we already had, lent new vigour to our efforts to see more. A gentleman had taken his stand a little below us, and was heightening his enjoyment by means of a glass: he soon overtook our feeble footsteps, and offered to enlarge the sphere of observation. Access was not difficult, for amid such scenes he who feels averse from participation and sympathy, has few of the better feelings of humanity about him. We proceeded on our march together, and from this stranger we learned the names of the objects that most forcibly arrested our attention. The ascent was long, and would have appeared tedious, had it not been beguiled by interesting conversation. The world, and the lakes, men and books, made us forget the time we had been in reaching the summit, for the summit of Skiddow we did reach! But no pen, no pencil, could give any adequate idea of the scene we commanded. Mountains eighty miles distant were perceptible to the naked eye; an innumerable multitude of lesser ones lay beneath our feet. The beautiful Derwent-water spread its whole length before us, and the tremendous Lodore was just perceptible, — a narrow stream. The jaws of Borrowdale expanding to receive the terminating lake

lake were still grand, though diminished; while the surrounding seas of mountains, too numerous to number, stood like trans-fixed waves, the shadows of their summits giving an inexpressible softness to the intervening declivities, and adding new beauties to the lake they embosomed. On the west, the ocean spread its glories to our view; the Isle of Man ornamenting the scene, and Scotland with its distinguished towns and hills aggrandizing the north. So vast is the range and so numerous the objects, that the eye was glad to close, and repose itself for a moment, while the mind involuntarily breathed,

“Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!”

We turned from this stupendous scene of grandeur with regret, and would gladly have stayed longer, but the air, although in the valley the heat was so intense that we could with difficulty proceed, is so extremely cold and piercing, that it is dangerous to remain long at the top. Parties have sometimes been so completely enveloped in clouds, as to be rendered incapable of finding their way down, and been reduced to the necessity of passing the night on the summit of this august mountain! Fortunately for us, the day was remarkably clear, and few are the adventurers who are favoured with a more extensive view. Other guides and other wanderers approached the top while we were on it, and each seemed glad to communicate emotion, and to participate enjoyment; and we began our descent with the consciousness of ample recompence for our labour. When we had reached the inn, we found we had been seven hours in making this pilgrimage of ten miles, though our loiterings had neither been long nor frequent. Benevolent and interesting stranger, though we have parted from thee for ever, yet so long as Skiddow can be recollected, the society which rendered its ascent delightful shall not be forgotten!—The next day we left Keswick, and retraced our road back; but so different a view does this enchanting scenery present, when contemplated from different aspects, that we found it as interesting as a new ride. The first range of mountains before us had acquired an awful darkness by the shadows of impending clouds, though not at all veiled in their mist, as we had often seen them; a range beyond were gilt with glittering sun-beams, while their summits were just dimly seen through seas of silver vapour. The eye unaccustomed to this scenery can have no adequate ideas of the variety, the beauty, or the grandeur pro-

duced by light and shade on these magnificent mountains.

——“Who can paint like nature?

——Can imagination boast,

Amidst its gay creation, hues like her’s?

Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other?”

By quitting the road, and walking through a narrow lane, we gained a good view of Leathes-water, which we had only had a transient gaze at in going. About the middle, it is intersected by two peninsulas; the shepherds have united these, by piling heaps of loose stones, and laying planks from one to the other, thus forming a bridge suitable to the genius of the place. Near this is an interesting old house on the margin of the lake, over which the windows of its Gothic parlour open secluded from all human observation, and secluding every object but the water and its surrounding mountains. This habitation is completely sheltered from the view of the traveller along the common road: it seems a “shelter from the blast,” and an inviting abode for him “whom nature’s works can charm.”

We gave our horses water at the cottage ale-house we had slept at in going, and felt rejoiced that it was neither night nor dark to oblige us to sleep there again. Helm-crag soon attracted our attention; it appeared more tremendous this way than it had done the other. The vast chasm or crater near its summit was more perceptible, and the projecting cliff on its point looked like an enormous giant guarding his tremendous domains.

At Rydall we stopped to see the waterfalls at Sr. Michael le Fleming’s. Rude winding paths conduct you through the wild undress scenery of nature to that which is most remote from the house, till, from a considerable elevation, you discover it rushing amidst ornamental thickets through a sort of arch of its own excavating, down a precipice, into an ample reservoir its force has formed, from whence the feathery foam rises in the finest particles, and fills the adjacent atmosphere with a transparent silvery shower. From this reservoir it rolls magnificently over beds of fractured rock, to a distance far greater than the hasty traveller is suffered to trace it. You are led back again to the road, and after a few paces re-enter the inclosure, into a more ornamented part near the house, and from thence descend into a dark walk, inclosed by a deep shade of firs from every object below and around you. After making a sudden angle, a little rude building, which bounds the

view

view, seems to obstruct the path; the guide goes forward, enters it, and when you have approached, suddenly pushes back the door, and a sight presents itself which fills the gazer with delight and wonder. Opposite the door of the building, which is dark, gloomy, and unornamented, is a large opening through which is discovered the water we had before quitted rushing over fantastic forms of rock in the wildest grandeur. At some distance is flung over it a bridge, consisting of one fine arch of dark-grey stone, which greatly heightens the effect; and its descent to the building from which you contemplate it, is ornamented with wild luxuriant foliage, while some old grotesque trees fling their broad arms over the riven rock, and add a solemn grandeur to the scene. Perhaps a more favourable moment could not have been enjoyed: the body of the sun was concealed behind the eminence we looked up to, but the richest, deep, crimson radiance diffused an inexpressible glory amongst the dark shades of the trees, which was reflected by the most prominent parts of the water; the dark-grey rock, and the whole scene, assuming that rich tint which is so much admired in the landscapes of Claude Lorrain. We quitted this spot with regret, and proceeded to Low-wood, the fashionable station for Windermere; but not a room was unoccupied, and we hastened to Bowness, a more central point, and to us a preferable one. The ride to this place is highly delightful, amidst impending woods, through which you occasionally gain fine views of the lake, and its attendant scenery. Rayrig, the seat of Mr. le Fleming, on the border of the lake, is said to resemble Ferney, the residence of Voltaire, near that of Geneva. The evening was calm, and we hastened to contemplate the beauties of Windermere, on its margin. Our party thought it too late to venture on the water. To me the hallowed hour of twilight, the calm unruffled surface of the lake, the deep shadows of the surrounding woods, and the reflection of a few scattered stars, rendered it the more interesting, and I determined to secure a pleasure which might not again be afforded.

Opportunities for securing important advantages, or exquisite enjoyments, occur but seldom; when once presented, and we are for postponing "till a more convenient season," they are gone, and gone for ever! Boats are constantly in waiting, and never was indulgence more grateful, to that sort of melancholy which softens, not subdues the heart. He who is not

disposed to be soothed and gratified by the present, has profited little by the past, and deserves still less of the future. This enjoyment ought to have inspired something better than the following:

O venerated scene! O hallow'd hour!
Dear are your calm delights to sorrow's soul;
For here the erring world resigns its pow'r,
And erring passions, here, their wild controul.

I thank thee, mildest regent* of the night,
That thy bland radiance gilds the sombre scene,
Throws on the wave its silver line of light,
And tips with softer shades the wood's deep green.

How dear that silence, when no sound is heard,
Save the slow measur'd dashings of the oar,
And the tir'd wing of that sequester'd bird,
Who seeks his covert distant from the shore!

If on that isle the human form might rest,
Poor persecuted heron, I would share
Thy wild retreat, and soothe thy ruffled nest
With all the ardour of a sufferer's care.

For I have borne the blast, and felt the storm,
And pant to lighten all the woe I see;
If mortals scorn my aid in every form,
I should derive a bliss from blessing thee.

O pause not on thine oar, but row through night,
Nor let that oar e'er rest, that night e'er close;

The shore, the day, for me have no delight
Dear as this sabbath of serene repose!

In my way to the inn, with the apology of begging a moment's rest, I called at a little cottage. The man was just returned from his daily labour; the woman had prepared a bowl of beans for supper; spoons were arranged amongst them for all who were to partake: her eyes gladdened with delight, whilst she placed them before her husband, and her children gathered round to share the frugal repast. I was invited to join them, and, in order not to interrupt the harmony of a scene it was so grateful to witness, I readily took my spoon. The good woman offered to butter my share more plentifully; but the heart cannot be much interested where the appetite is very dainty, and this I would not permit. I had often heard and read of cottage felicity, but I never saw the content, health and cheerfulness of rusticity exhibited so pleasingly before.

* Jupiter.

No locks, no bolts, here guard superfluous gold.
 No pamper'd slave curses the pomp that feeds him;
 No jealousy, no fear, dims the fine eye
 Of rustic health and female loveliness:
 No lordly domination clouds his brow,
 To blast the blossom of domestic peace;
 Each is the other's world; and confidence,
 And smiles of kindness speaking all the heart,
 Is love's exhaustless store, on which they live.
 The hope of meeting gilds the parting hour;
 And cares hang light, borne for a dearer self.
 On the unguarded sill the children sit
 To watch at welcome eve their sire's return,
 Till the loud barking of the well-known dog
 Rouses their little feet; the winding lane,
 Uncheck'd by length'ning shadows, quick they trace:
 Soon the tir'd arm forgets its weariness,
 And bears the prattler home: all toils are there
 O'erpaid, for love and peace are waiting there;
 —'Tis all the virtuous dare to ask below.

These people lament much the influx of gentry amongst these scenes of nature and of peace; though it is not the guest that "tarrieth but a day," whose presence they dread, but the gentlemen who build houses, and reside amongst them. One of the inhabitants of these abodes monopolizes corn for his horses and his poultry, which would make a whole parish comfortable. During the scarcity of last winter (1795—6), twenty of what they term loads, at twenty shillings per load, were consumed by the poultry at a neighbouring feat. The man I conversed with appeared about thirty years of age, and he could recollect the time when not a single chaise was ever seen in the place, or could have approached it; and now the common phrase is, "There is a terrible deal of quality!"—The next morning, our whole party set out on the lake; the scene was highly beautiful, and finely contrasted that of the preceding evening. The sun shone with unclouded lustre, the lake perfectly serene and transparent, every object was reflected with the most exact minuteness, and the mossy beds, over which we sailed, appeared as vivid as though there had been no intercepting medium. We sailed to Low-wood. The scene contemplated from the bowling-green is rich and beautiful. Windermere extends from north to south about twelve or fourteen miles, and is in breadth from two to six; it assumes a curving line, which adds greatly

to its beauty; and is ornamented with nine islands. Some of the scenery on its banks is enriched with wood and scattered habitations. We returned on the opposite side of the lake, and landed on Curwin's Island, which occupies about thirty acres of ground, and is the largest in this little Archipelago. The trim and neat appearance of its borders seems scarcely in keeping with the surrounding scenery, and I felt half afraid of landing. But it is a delightful little paradise, and will become more interesting every year from the growth of the plantations: these are already highly ornamental, and there are a few venerable old trees, which add dignity to groups of a modern growth; and when I heard that a yew, which caught my attention, had been remembered by a man of eighty, in the state it then was, ever since he could recollect, it was impossible not to feel respect for the hand that had left it untouched; though perhaps no genuine lover of nature visits this spot, without regretting that art has done so much. We rowed to Crowholm, a very interesting point, round which the lake sweeps, and almost forms it into an island. A large old farm house, overhung by tall trees, which skirt one half of the peninsula, ornaments the scene. The cows were waiting around the door to be milked, and we gladly took our station on some faggots by the margin of the lake, waiting to partake the delicious beverage. A postman arriving at a spot apparently shut out from the habitable world, would have surprised us, had we not known that it was the point from which passengers are ferried across the lake to the Kendall road. The ferryboat gives interest to the scene; and while the shades of evening drew around us, we saw its last cargo set sail. The back ground to this little secluded spot is formed of irregular majestic rock, some of whose points are enriched with the glossy holly, and the deeper shade of the venerable yew. We bade adieu to this spot with regret, and sailed towards Bowness reluctantly, as it was our final enjoyment of lake scenery; the next morning being fixed for our return to Lancaster. We ascended the bleak, barren, dreary hills on Kendal Moor, with sensations somewhat similar to those of the heroes we had so often attended in our juvenile years in their visits to the Elysian fields, on re-ascending to the abodes of human care; and should hardly have borne the change, had we not, like them, hoped to return, when we might be permitted to make a longer stay.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I observe from a letter inserted in your valuable Magazine, that Mr. Tooke's View of the Russian Empire has been perused with critical attention; I shall be obliged if your correspondent can inform me where Macieyovitch is situated, which is mentioned in Mr. Tooke's work.

Z. Z.

July 8, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the time of the appearance, in your Magazine for June 1798, of some facts opposed to the account which the compilers of the "*Encyclop. Britannica*" had given under the article *Punctuation*, I have intended to transmit to you some observations on the introduction and object of the various points, or pauses, used in writing and printing: but not having yet found leisure for the accurate investigation which I then proposed to make, and not seeing any likelihood that I soon shall, I now satisfy myself with pointing out a few facts, which may tend to throw some light upon the antiquity and progress of this useful art.

That various points, for the guidance of readers and orators, were made use of, in writing, by the ancients, long before the sixth century of the Christian æra, is evident from the following passage of ISIDORE of Spain, bishop of Seville, on *punctuation*, which he calls *positura*, in his *Origines sive Etymologia*; in which he lays down the general rules and method of pointing, not as a new invention, but as a known and established practice.

"*Positura est figura ad distinguendos sensus per cola & commata, & periodos: quæ, dum ordine suo apponitur, sensum nobis lectionis ostendit. Dicitur autem positura, vel quia punctis positis annotantur: vel quia ibi vox pro intervallo distinctionis deponitur. Has Greci θέσεις vocant, Latini posituras. Prima positura subdivisio dicitur, eadem & κόμμα. Media distinctio sequens est: ipsa & κῶλον. Ultima distinctio quæ totam sententiam claudit, ipsa est περίοδος cujus, ut diximus, partes sunt κῶλον & κόμμα: quarum diversitas punctis diverso loco positis demonstratur. Ubi enim in initio pronunciationis necdum plena pars sensus est, & tamen respirare oportet, fit comma, id est particula sensus punctusque ad imam * li-*

teram ponitur, & vocatur subdivisio, ab eo quod punctum subtus, id est, ad imam * literam, accepit. Ubi autem in sequentibus jam sententia sensum præstat, sed adhuc aliquid superest de sententiæ plenitudine, fit *colon*, mediamque literam puncto notamus, & mediam distinctionem vocamus, quia punctum ad mediam literam ponimus. Ubi vero jam per gradus pronunciando plenam sententiæ clausulam facimus, fit *periodus*: punctumque ad caput literæ ponimus; & vocatur distinctio, id est disjunctio, quia integram separat sententiam."

From this passage we learn, that the ancients only distinguished three pauses, which they termed *comma*, *colon*, and *period*: and of course, that the *femicolon* is only a modern invention: that the comma was the mark of a stop, or pause, for breathing, where, though the sense was incomplete, it was proper to respire; and was denoted by a point placed under, or at the bottom of a letter, and was for that reason called *subdivisio*:—that the *colon* distinguished an entire, but not a finished, sense; was marked at the middle of a letter; and was therefore denominated *media distinctio*:—that the *period* was marked at the top of a letter, and distinguished a finished sense, and the close of a sentence.

Hence it appears, that the ancients used simple points, or dots only, as marks of pauses in reading; and that they distinguished them into *commas*, *colons*, and *periods*, merely by position.

Of the actual state of punctuation in the various manuscripts of the classic writers of antiquity, which have come down to us, I say nothing, because I have but little experience.

A great variety of other marks were made use of, for very various purposes, by the ancients, besides the points which regulated the pauses: but these being now obsolete, I shall not particularly notice them; but refer such persons as wish for information to the twentieth chapter of the same work of ISIDORUS.

In a future letter, I shall send you some facts and observations on the state of pointing in printed books, from the year 1483, which is the date of the earliest printed book in my possession, till after the time of the invention and general use of the *femicolon*; which, after long passing as a contraction of *ue* in *que*, as in "*arma virumq;*," was introduced into printed books in its present character, as a stop or pause, soon after the middle of the *fifteenth* century; but does not seem to have obtained a firm and universal establishment.

* My copy has in both these places *unam*; but, I am persuaded, erroneously.

ment, or indeed to have been generally understood, till some years subsequent to the beginning of the *seventeenth*.

At the same time I shall take some notice of the appearance, or non-appearance, of other notes and marks, made use of in printed books during the same period.

I am, &c.

July 12, 1800.

BIBLICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I must surely be an interesting inquiry to every lover of music, whether his favourite art is at present on the decline or in a state of improvement. You will favour me, therefore, by the insertion of the following observations on this point, in your Magazine.

Concerning the music of the ancients we know little or nothing, for want of many and authentic examples. The use which they made of their chromatic and enharmonic genera is now quite unknown; and the whole of the effect must have been caused by melody, since the arguments in favour of their having had counterpoint are superseded by those on the contrary side. And perhaps the powers of music were greatly over-rated from her inseparable union with poetry.

On the other hand, if the following hypothesis be admitted, we may be induced to entertain a higher opinion of the excellence of ancient music, than can be derived from any arguments I have hitherto seen on the subject. The hypothesis I mean is, that old national tunes are the degenerate remains of the music of the ancients. They bequeathed us their instruments, and consequently the manner of playing on them. With their instruments we necessarily received their music. The scale in which the Irish and Scotch tunes are composed, is the same with that of some Chinese instruments and music, which favours the opinion of its high antiquity; the Chinese being remarkably tenacious of old customs, and averse to innovations. This scale also (as Dr. Burney happily remarks) bears a striking resemblance to the old enharmonic genus, which is in fact the same notes, only in the minor key. The cadence ascending to the key note by a whole tone in national music, is one of the many characteristics of antiquity, or of the imitations of antiquity, and is found in the old ecclesiastical Romish chants (supposed remains of ancient melody), and in the few frag-

ments which are preserved of Greek music*. Old national tunes of most countries may be traced to a very high antiquity, if we chuse to rely on the accuracy of traditional veracity as to facts, and of traditional accuracy as to the preservation of such tunes.

There is a Scandinavian tune of great antiquity, set to words which are attributed to Odin himself†! This tune consists of only four notes, E, F, G, A.; the four first which were invented, and the four constituent sounds of the first invented tetrachord of the diatonic genus‡. This and all other ancient tunes will be found far more excellent than the less ancient tunes manifestly composed in imitation of them. And hence we may, I think, very reasonably infer, that the music of the ancients was more pure, expressive, and simple than our's||; which, on the other hand, possesses excellencies unknown to the ancients--harmony, fugue, and imitation; excellencies which it is folly to depreciate.

After music had been deprived of rhythm for the use of the early Christian church, it was long ere it arrived at a second state of perfection. In the chants of the Romish church (the supposed remains of the heathen sacred music), there was indeed a sublimity in the character and intervals of the melody, which has never since been equalled; but which Tallis has imitated in his Litany, and on which as a *canto fermo*, Bird, Leo, and other great masters, have constructed many glorious compositions. After the invention of harmony, in the eleventh century (for the barbarous combinations used before the time of Guido do not deserve the name), its progress of improvement was very gradual, and almost imperceptible; and with whatever veneration we may regard that great luminary of the fifteenth century, and father of harmony, Josquin de Prez, yet, on trying his music, we must own that its merit is rather comparative than positive; his splendour having been greatly eclipsed by the bright constellations of musical excellence which arose in the sixteenth century, among which we must regard as luminaries of the first magnitude, our countrymen Tallis, Bird, and Farrant, the second of whom has never

* See Dr. Burney's History of Music, vol. i.
—Sir J. Hawkins's History, vol. i.

† See La Borde's *Essai sur la Musique Ancienne & Moderne*.

‡ See Dr. Burney's History, vol. i.

|| See Rousseau's Dictionary of Music.

been

been exceeded in the matterly contexture of of many distinct parts closely sustaining a subject; and Perlingi di Palestrina, or Præneste, who advanced the improvement of his art to a greater degree than any contemporary church, composers, by the sweetness of his melodies, and the free and natural motion of his parts. The Madrigals of the above masters, and of Morley, Weelkes, M. Este, G. Converso, and above all, of Luca Marenzio, have never been equalled. The excellence of a Madrigal consists in the subjects being well sustained, natural, varied, and relieved with episodes and counter-subjects, the parts being well employed and flowing, the melody *chantant* and vocal, the harmony rich and clear, and the modulation natural and easy. If the glees of this or any other age be compared with those of the 16th century, they will be found inferior in each of these respects. Orlando Gibbons, who flourished in the seventeenth century, composed in the style of the sixteenth, and his full anthems and services will serve as a model to long posterity. A new field of improvement was opened in the early part of the seventeenth century, by the great attention to expression, and by the invention of recitative, of the cantata, of the oratorio and the opera. Carissimi excelled in almost every species of composition extant in his time, and his productions are in general as superior to those of his numerous imitators, as an original poem is to a translation. Purcell was likewise a most original composer, and excelled in a variety of styles. At the time in which these great masters lived, expression, especially of the pathetic kind, was carried to its greatest degree of excellence. If the music of the present day is more brilliant, cheerful, and animated, it is less pathetic, dignified, and solemn. If the cadences in recitative are less formal, and bear a stronger resemblance to a period of elocution, now, than formerly; they are, however, less melodious and more vulgar. The truly vocal melodies in the cantatas of Stradella, Al. Scarlatti and Cesti, were the fountains of all succeeding beautiful airs; and the sacred motetti of Carissime, and anthems of Purcell were the perfection of church music, which since their time has been, I think, gradually on the decline. The seventeenth century was the golden age of music, for, to the before-mentioned names, those of Keiser, Colonna, Durante, Allegri, Benvoli, Steffani, Marcello, Leo, Luigi Rossi, and Corelli, may be added; all great composers of various styles. The

only improvement which church music seems to have received in the eighteenth century, was from the organ and other fugues of Handel, which surpass in the subjects themselves, as well as in the manner of treating them, those of Sebastian Bach, Froberger, and every other fuguist. Oratorio music, viz. choral music, with instrumental accompaniments, was certainly brought to its greatest perfection in the eighteenth century, by Pergolesi, Baron D'Astorga, Leo, the two Grauns, Jomelli, Hasse, and above all by Handel; and the opera was rapidly advancing to perfection by the above-mentioned composers, and also by Porpora, Caldara, Lotti, Telcman, Vinci, Jomelli, Gretry, Sacchini, Gluck, Piccini, and Sarti. And the names of Paisiello and Cimarosa rescue the present age from the imputation of degeneracy. Instrumental music seems now nearer perfection than at any former period. Handel and Geminiani composed music which was far superior to that of Corelli. Tartini invented numberless beauties, which have been the admiration and objects of imitation to most of the early composers of the modern style. But the modern concert symphonies of Haydn, Pleyel, and Kozeluch, surpass them all in brilliancy, invention, and instrumental effect. Instrumental chamber music too is certainly not on the decline. The quartetts of Haydn, Pleyel and Mozart, are far better calculated for the chamber than the trios of Corelli or Handel. And, if the modern piano-forte sonatas have not the wildness and originality of Dom. Scarlatti's harpsichord music, they are more methodical, more melodious; and in some *adagios* (particularly Kozeluch's) the air is so *cantabile* and expressive, as to seem to be the perfection of that style of music. Vocal chamber music is, perhaps, not in so flourishing a condition. In cantatas the accompaniment should not be too predominant, which, it is to be feared, is the case in many instances; and no modern vocal chamber music is to be compared with the cantatas of Carissime, Stradella, Cesti, L. Rossi, Al. Scarlatti, Bonomini, Letti, Hasse, Durante, and Pergolesi. The songs of Purcell should not be forgotten, and the elegant cantatas of Sarti. Thus I have endeavoured to shew that church, oratorio, and vocal chamber music are on the decline; and that opera, concert, and instrumental chamber music are nearly in a state of perfection. I have much more to say on this subject, some of which I find anticipated in the ingenious comparison

parison between ancient and modern music, in one of your former Numbers, and the rest of which I shall trouble you with at some future time, and am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

W. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE "Inscription variously interpreted" in p. 42, is a tolerable *jeu d'esprit*, well calculated to keep the laugh against antiquaries, who, no doubt, oftentimes well deserve it. But every sarcasm of this kind should be founded in truth, for otherwise its vigour is lost, and it becomes "*telum imbelles sine ictu*."

There is no reason whatever for supposing the stones in question to have been "Gothic carvings," as the wit, who is probably one of the *Anaists*, though your *Man of Letters* has not cited his authority, asserts. All these bas reliefs were found in digging at Nôtre-Dame, and were most certainly representations of Gallic deities. The circumstance of the Druids having no idols, is a very ignorant objection, and hardly deserving notice. These figures had probably decorated some temple, on the ruins of which the Christians erected a church, according to their usual practice, with a view to extirpate the Pagan idolatry. There was no omission of any letter in the inscription, much less of an O, the word being clearly engraven CERNVNNVS.

The "*Ejt hic quæstio*," as an etymology of *etiquette*, is as bad as Menage's *στυχος*; the most probable etymology is to deduce it from the Spanish custom of committing to paper, or a little *ticket*, whatever is to be the regulation of the king's household for the day; and the same with respect to particular ceremonies. This is sometimes called a *bulletin*. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
TO the instances of the article quoted from Homer by your correspondent N. K. in page 535 of your Magazine for July, permit me to add the following:

Iliad A, 11; O, 90; O, 210; Δ, 1; O, 342; O, 430; O, 532; I, 93; A, 465; A, 54; I, 259; I, 320.

To these many more might be added from Homer; but I prefer noting the following from Hesiod, a bard of nearly equal antiquity with the immortal author of the Iliad. Opp. et Dd. 171, 191, 198, 215, 218, 254, 264, 278, 285, 287, 289.

With these let us now compare a

much later poet, Tryphiodorus. In the first thirteen lines of his Iliad 'Αλλας; there are *twenty two* instances of the article omitted, and perhaps some of your readers may be inclined to reckon *twenty-four*. Shall we conclude from this, that Tryphiodorus was unacquainted with the use of the article? Should we not be much nearer to the truth in saying that the article was known and used as such from the earliest æra of the Greek language; but that it was not, at any period, deemed necessary in poetry? A very cursory inspection of the Anthologia, containing so many pieces of various writers, who, compared with Homer and Hesiod, might almost be considered as moderns, will be sufficient to prove the latter part of my remark; and perhaps the reason why Homer did not use the article so frequently as it might have been used by a later poet, was, that he employed so many of those particles which we call expletives, but which certainly must have had their peculiar beauty and significancy in his time, and which left him less room for the insertion of the article in places where he probably might otherwise have introduced it.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RESIDING in a remote province, it is very natural, that I should often be wholly ignorant of what is transacted with great notoriety in the metropolis. A pamphlet or a magazine brings me the first news of a conspiracy, by recording the apprehension of the accomplices; and I seldom hear of the dangers of my country until they are happily over. This was more especially the case with one very recent danger of its church; I mean that revealed to us in W. H. Reid's "Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in London;" and must apologize for remarks now perhaps somewhat behind hand.

Are all this writer's assertions true? Were there really clubs of Englishmen (p. 15), *among whom private assassination was looked upon as no crime*: in which a member formally proposed to the persons assembled (p. 16) *to go and kill all the bloody priests*: and in which it was a common toast (p. 16), *May the last king be strangled in the bowels of the last priest*?

These three imputations appear improbable. In the first place, although tyrannicide has been defended here in printed books, yet private assassination never has; so that it cannot easily have become a tenet

net common to many persons, and the opinion of a club. In the second place, no opportunity of riot or insurrection, during which a massacre of priests could have been accomplished, has presented itself; so that an instigation to "go and kill" must at every past moment have been utterly absurd, and the result of personal insanity; even granting the state of opinion to exist, in which such a wish might present itself. In the third place, the alleged toast is in its phraseology Gallican, and not such as a native of this country would invent; and it is already ascribed in Barruel's *Memoirs* to certain Irishmen, and not to the Londoners; so that it seems to be one of those anti-jacobin recipes of imputation, which are repeatedly applied wherever they happen to be wanted.

Besides, how knows Mr. Reid these three facts? If he was a member of so atrocious, bloody-minded, and profligate an association; who would believe him? if he was not a member; where are his vouchers?

In the dissolution of any society or societies so murderously disposed every one must rejoice; but there is reason to suspect, from Mr. Reid's account, that some of the suppressed associations were merely congregations of theists; persons associated to inculcate the worship of the only God, and the morality connected with this opinion, who were instituting meeting-houses in imitation of the theophilanthropic church of Paris; in a word, *deistical dissenters*.

After describing the dissolution of the Wells-street Society, the pupils of infidelity are represented by Mr. Reid (p. 13), as collecting at the Angel in St. Martin's-lane, "where a mingled display of real talent and miserable imitation was continued on the Sunday and Wednesday evenings till February 1798; when, without any previous notice from the Westminster magistrates, as had been customary in the City, a period was put to this promising school; the whole of the members and others present being apprehended, and the next day obliged to find sureties for their appearance to answer any complaint at the next quarter session at Guildhall, Westminster; but, no bill being found, the business ended with the withdrawing of the recognizances of the parties, fifty-seven in number."

"This meeting (continues Mr. Reid) was then deemed wholly political, which could have no other foundation than the silly appellation of Citizen made use of by the members, or the circumstance of its

being attended by John Binns, who was apprehended, about the same period this society was disturbed, in the company of Arthur O'Connor."

"During the summer of 1797 a very formidable party were organized and assembled every Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, near the City-road: here, in consequence of the debates forced upon the preachers or the hearers, several groups of people would remain on the ground till noon; giving an opportunity to the unwary passengers to become acquainted with the dogmas of Voltaire, Pain, and other writers, of whom they might have remained in ignorance. In fact the fields were resorted to by the new reformers upon the same principle as a sportsman goes in quest of game: 'We shall be sure to find some Christians in the field,' was the standing reason for these excursions. So indefatigable were these propagandists in their labours, that besides their attendance on the Sunday morning, in consequence of which the groups would remain till noon, they were again assembled from three or four in the afternoon, and, if the weather permitted, retained till eleven at night, and this not in one but in various parts of the environs of the metropolis. The travelling parties engaged in this business demurred at no distance of place being as ready to attend at Hoxton, Hackney, or Hornsey, as at their own doors. One of these bodies used to meet every Sunday morning in a garden near Bethnal Green; and, after spending some time in reading and commenting Pain's *Age of Reason*, distributed themselves for the purposes above mentioned."

"It had long been a favourite idea of the field-missionaries, that, exhibited on a proper stage of action, their eloquence would be irresistible. Flushed with these expectations, a committee was selected to meet at a public house in Jewin-street; when, after a few adjourned sittings, being assisted by two gentlemen of the law, something like a society was organized; a fund adequate to the undertaking was deposited; and the name of the association agreed to be *The Friends of Morality*."

"It being justly conceived that every member was not qualified to deliver lectures in public, it soon became an object of high debate in the committee, whether the lecturers should, or should not, be paid for their labours. As any resemblance to the allowance of a stipend was looked upon as rank superstition, it required all the influence of the two lawyers to induce the majority to allow half a guinea

guinea to each lecturer, as a compensation for his trouble."

"A committee of managers was appointed; and cards were distributed having an emblematic device, exhibiting Truth with a speculum in her hand concentrating her rays upon the figure of error."

"Nichol's sale-room in Whitecross-street was hired at a rent of twenty pounds per annum: by the contributions and labour of some of the members, it was soon furnished with seats and a tribune. Books being the next object; to accommodate such persons as chose to read before the Sunday lectures commenced, the members were called upon to contribute their stock for the public good, and particularly such works as militated most strongly against Christianity."

"This room was opened, and looked upon *bonâ fide* as a Temple of Reason; the opening being announced by the posting of bills. The millennium of infidelity appeared to have been reserved for the year 1796."

"It was the endeavour of the most rational members to confine the lectures to the delivery of their sentiments upon morality abstractedly, without reference to Christianity, or any other system; but this the majority opposed."

"The lectures were generally compiled from the works of Voltaire, David Williams, and other authors distinguished for their rancour or prejudices against Christianity."

"That this fatal experiment was not tried upon a much larger scale is not to be imputed to the want of will in the persons engaged, but to the *salutary prevention which originated in another quarter*; for no sooner was the opening of the place last described known in the country, than a notice was given in that assembly, 'That if any person qualified as a teacher could make it convenient to leave town, a society in one of the western ports could insure him from 150 to 200l. per annum.'"

The foregoing facts are re-stated in Mr. Reid's own words. The last especially amounted clearly to a systematic and by no means contemptibly feeble attempt at founding a new religious society, independent both of the Old and New Testament for its commandments, its sanctions, and its evidences. Mr. Reid has further assured us, that it failed of success, not for want of will in the persons engaged, but in consequence of the *prevention which originated in another quarter*. This last is a serious consideration. Ought the ma-

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gistrates to be tolerated in suppressing any worship which does not interfere with civil order? Granting this particular worship to have wanted the decencies of piety, and the graces of ceremony, would not these imperfections have been gradually removed by the hostile comments of rival or antagonist sects? Why is the Deist to be deprived of a privilege vouchsafed to Papists, Jews, and Socinians,—that of worshipping his God in his own way?

This interference of the magistrate with the worship of Theists is however not wholly new in England. In 1733, a Mr. John Ilive died, who bequeathed a stipend for preaching yearly a sermon in behalf of infidelity. One Jacob Ilive stepped forwards to claim the annuity, and had the use of Carpenters' Hall for his diatribes, which consisted chiefly of scraps from Tindal. In 1756, he published *Modest Remarks on the Discourses of the Bishop of London*, which occasioned his being sent to Bridewell, after which he attempted no more lectures.

In 1773 again, or earlier, Mr. David Williams proposed and very actively recommended the formation of a religious society, in which the offices of devotion should be conducted on the broadest principles of piety, without introducing the peculiar doctrines of Christianity. Mr. Bentley, an artist, to whom the pottery of Wedgewood was much indebted for its fine forms, patronized the undertaking, which obtained the complimentary notice of the king of Prussia, of Voltaire, and of other distinguished Infidels. A chapel was opened accordingly in Margaret-street; and the inauguration-sermon preached by Mr. Williams, was published in 1776, together with the liturgy, of which a further specimen occurs appended to the *Apology for professing the Religion of Nature*, 1789. The speedy extinction of this worshipful society was more ascribed to the negligences of the priest and of the people, than to any direct discountenance of the civil authority.

The Theism of the Platonists flourished long as a reputable sect in the ancient world. Lorenzo dei Medici is one of the pupils who shed most lustre on its revival in the modern. The works of Mr. Thomas Taylor have lately drawn attention to the Alexandrian preachers of this persuasion, and are not unlikely to produce some attempt formally to embody its converts. Several works of the English Platonists have escaped the notice of our ecclesiastical historians.

S

Objec-

Objections of great strength will no doubt offer themselves to a thinking man, why Theism is ill adapted for a popular and social religion? Its evidences are too metaphysical, its morality too vague, and its sanctions too equivocal; but these reasons cannot justify an arbitrary interposition of the political governor to resist the profession of such a religion. In the case of Collins, and many others, it has been found compatible with high degrees of personal probity and public virtue. A scrupulous attention to individual morality commonly distinguishes the professors of a new and somewhat obnoxious faith: such attention has less motive if the converts are not permitted to embody as a separate society. Intolerance can affect very little the secret progress of any opinion; but it may defraud society of the gain which public inspection and voluntary discipline would add to the moral worth of its adherents.

It is a common interest of all sects to obtain for each that degree of security and protection, which is already extended, in the case of Jews, beyond the Christian pale, by many European sovereigns; and which, under the British Constitution, already embraces in Hindostan both the Moslem, and the Idolater.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE perusal of Dr. Watkins's Biographical Dictionary has given me great satisfaction; and as I observe in your last number the author requests communications of neglected articles, and the rectification of errors through your respected publication, I beg his acceptance of the following additional sketches.

SIR WALTER RALEGH.

To the account of this great man might have been added some notice of his son, CAREW RALEGH, who was born in the Tower of London in 1604, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. After spending five years in the university, he went to court: but the king, not liking his countenance, said, "he appeared to him like his father's ghost;" on which his friend, the Earl of Pembroke, advised him to travel, as he did till the death of James, which happened about a year after. On his return, he petitioned Parliament to restore him in blood, that he might be enabled to inherit whatever lands should fall to him as his father's heir, or in any other way.

But after his petition had been read

twice in the House of Lords, the king sent for Mr. Raleigh, and told him that he had promised to secure the manor of Sherborn to the Lord Digby, it having been given by King James to that nobleman, on the disgrace of Car Earl of Somerset, on whom it had been bestowed when Sir Walter Raleigh was attainted. Mr. Raleigh endeavoured to convince the king of the justice of his claim, but in vain; so that at length he was under the necessity of complying with the royal pleasure, and to give up his inheritance. On this submission an act was passed for his restoration, and with it a settlement of Sherborne on Digby Earl of Bristol. However a pension of 400l. a year was granted to Mr. Raleigh after the death of his mother, who had that sum paid during life in lieu of her jointure. About a year after this, he married the widow of Sir Anthony Ashley, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Not long afterwards, he was made one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber. In 1645, he wrote a Vindication of his father against some misrepresentations which Mr. James Howell had made relative to the mine-affair of Guiana. After the death of the king, he applied to Parliament for a restoration of his estate; but though his petition was favourably received, he was not successful in his application, although he published, in order to enforce the necessity of his claim, *A brief Relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's Troubles*. In 1656, he printed his *Observations on Sanderson's History of King James*, which were replied to by that historian with considerable asperity. In 1659, by the favour of General Monk, Mr. Raleigh was appointed governor of Jersey. King Charles II. would have conferred some mark of favour upon him, but he declined it. His son Walter, however, received the honour of knighthood from that monarch. Mr. Raleigh died in 1666, and was buried in his father's grave at St. Margaret's Westminster.

Anthony Wood says that he had seen some sonnets of his composition, and certain ingenious discourses in MS.

CECILIA HERON.

This ingenious lady was the third and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas More, and was born in London in 1510. She was educated in almost all kinds of learning in her father's house, under the same masters that instructed her sisters, in which she made a considerable progress. She was a complete mistress of the Latin language, which she wrote with great purity; and for which she is highly commended by

by Erasmus, with whom she corresponded. She was married, when very young, to Giles Heron, Esq. of Shacklewell, in the county of Middlesex.—Her death uncertain.

NICHOLAS FERRAR.

This gentleman, of whom some account was first given to the world by Izaak Walton, in his *Life of Mr. George Herbert*, was a native of London, and born in 1592. His father was a merchant-adventurer, and traded both to the East and West Indies. After receiving a good education at a private school, Mr. Nicholas Ferrar was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where, in 1610, he took his degree of B. A. and the year following was chosen fellow. After taking his master's degree, he went abroad, and visited many countries of Europe, particularly Italy and Spain. From the latter country he returned to England, and in 1622 became deputy-governor of the Virginia Company. In 1624, he was chosen member of Parliament; but being of a serious turn of mind, he entered into orders in 1626, and led a retired life at Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, with his mother, a woman of exalted piety. She died in 1635, and Mr. Ferrar followed her two years afterwards. This excellent man translated Valdes's *Considerations on Religion* from the Italian into English. His *Life*, which is highly instructive, was published by Dr. Peckard of Cambridge, in 1792, 8vo.

Bristol,

O. R.

June 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INDEED your LITTLE WELCH FARMER has given so deplorable an account of the state of agriculture in South Wales, and of the present appearance of crops in that part of the country where he resides, that in mere mercy to your readers I must endeavour to dissipate the alarm which his communication is so well calculated to excite, by a statement of the more favourable appearance of the crops in this part of the country, which, in one word, I never saw look *better* than they do at this time, more healthy, or more abundant. It should be observed however, in the first place, that being no great Rambler, my sphere of observation is limited to the neighbourhood around me; and, in the next, that, residing in a county where the system which is pursued of agriculture is said to be better than in many parts of the kingdom, my account may perhaps be more favourable than the ge-

neral aspect of crops throughout the country may warrant.

As I would intersperse a few remarks on our mode of cultivation and management of stock, it may not be amiss to take a short retrospective survey of the seasons since last harvest, which we know was a very fickle and a very late one. The second crops of clover were many, if not most, of them spoiled; and the corn, in some parts of the kingdom, inferior in quality, and deficient in quantity, was not brought home to the farmer's yard till the middle of winter. In the year 1798, I finished harvest on the 25th of August: in the year 1799, I did not begin till the 26th of the same month, and my last waggon was not loaded till the first of October!

The circumstance of a backward harvest is very unfavourable to heavy lands, on which the progress of infant vegetation is always languid and reluctant: when a seed first germinates, the plumula and the radicle, it is obvious, must be much longer in struggling through stiff clods of earth than when they have only to insinuate their easy courses through a pulverised unresisting soil; and at the time of year when our wheats are usually committed to the ground, the difference of a few days only in the time of sowing, is sometimes succeeded by a difference of weeks in the first appearance of the crops. The latter end of October may be considered as the commencement of our winter; the season now grows cold and rainy, and the wheat which yet remains in the ground, or but just peeps through the surface of a heavy soil, has many sad vicissitudes of weather to encounter in its first feeble state, and lies a long time exposed to the depredations of birds and insects. For this reason it is advisable to have as much of the wheatlands manured as possible by the end of harvest, in order that the time immediately after harvest, which should be employed in setting the grain, may not be taken up in carting manure for it. The preparation may be generally effected by the opportunity which the frost of almost every winter affords at some time or other, of *mucking* layers, even on the wettest lands, and by agreeing with the harvest-men, as they are hired, to work at the dung-cart when the weather is too fickle to employ them in the field. Notwithstanding all these precautions, which I took last year, the seed-time was so excessively rainy that my grain was not all in the ground till the 9th of November: day after day were the setters driven back, after having worked perhaps an hour or two, and some

of the seed undoubtedly rotted in the earth. This, you will say, affords no very promising prognostic of the wheat crop. Certainly: but so forward was the spring, and so remarkably seasonable has been the weather since, that although the heavy lands are perhaps somewhat scantily supplied with plants of wheat, those plants have thrown out a great number of ears, and at this time have the deep hue and bloom of health. The light-land farmers have rarely enjoyed such a season for summer corns as the present: on those arid thirsty soils where I have often seen a sickly burnt-up vegetation scarcely cover the ground, the barley, oats, and peas look well. During the seed time, we had almost every day soft vernal showers, which promoted a germination unusually rapid, and the crops soon bid defiance to any ordinary drought.

Your correspondent, the Welch Farmer, speaks with a little contempt of the practice which prevails in his neighbourhood of ploughing *but once* for summer corn: this practice, though certainly not general in the county of Norfolk, is yet by no means uncommon. My crop of barley was never more abundant than it was last year from a single ploughing: I have now between forty and fifty acres, which have the appearance of being very productive at the ensuing harvest, not one acre of which has been ploughed twice. This practice certainly saves expence, saves time, and is very simple: I do not, however, mean to recommend it merely because I adopt it myself; every man must be guided by circumstances; if his land is foul he must clean it, and frequent ploughing is at once the cheapest and most effectual method he can pursue. If, however, the land be thoroughly cleaned by the usual laborious preparation for turnips, it cannot be very foul for barley or oats, one of which is commonly the succeeding crop; and I suspect the necessity of frequent ploughings for summer corn is generally attributable to the slovenly injudicious manner in which the *summer-leys* for turnips have been managed.

I shall take this opportunity of noticing a communication by Mr. Kerrich, in your Magazine for March last, on the subject of *discoloured barley*, against the use of which for seed he spoke in a very decisive, and, I shall add, in a very rash manner. Mr. Kerrich states, that "out of a coomb of discoloured barley, more than two bushels will not in most instances work on the mowing floor;" and he is of opinion, that they cannot be relied upon for seed, "as

they do not vegetate better in the ground than they do upon the floor." Immediately on reading this friendly admonition, I determined to try the vegetative powers of barley in different tints of discoloration, and found, as I expected, notwithstanding the peremptory tone of your correspondent, that the mere circumstance of discoloration had nothing to do with the process of germination when the seed is committed to the ground. If the corculum, the speck of vitality, is not injured, the seed, I believe, will invariably germinate: the cotyledons are merely organs of nutrition, which convey the oily farinaceous matter, of which they are composed, to the infant plant; if the nutritious substance is liberally communicated, which we suppose to be the case when the cotyledons are large and plump and firm, the plant, it is obvious, will thrive better, and more rapidly, than when the cotyledons, shrunk and shrivelled, distribute a parsimonious mucilage. Still, however, the deficiency of natural nourishment in this latter case may, I am persuaded, be in a great measure supplied by imparting an additional fecundity to the soil: I selected from a heap of barley, which lay in my barn, twenty kernels, the most thin and meagre which I could find; this was during the severest part of last winter: I planted them in some very rich mould, and kept the pot in my study, where every one of them germinated, tardily indeed at first, but the radical fibres soon spread, and the plants grew luxuriantly. In my garden I afterwards planted some of the *blackest* barley I could find, a large proportion of which grew, and was healthy: the corculum of some few kernels had been injured, probably rotted by excessive rains, and those kernels made no effort to germinate.

Mr. Kerrich asserts, without "experience," or sufficient "evidence of facts," that barley does not vegetate better in the ground than it does upon the floor: incredulous of the truth of this assertion, I picked from the floor of a neighbouring malster sixty kernels of barley, which, after having been in the heap (as I was assured by him) for nineteen days, had refused to malt. He told me, and I dare say truly, that those kernels would certainly not vegetate however long they remained on his floor. I planted them in my garden; and, out of sixty, forty-five grew as rapidly and vigorously as I ever saw barley in my life. In short, it is evident that warmth and moisture, however essential to germination, are not of themselves sufficient to induce it: is it not probable that the corculum

culum of these kernels, which refused to germinate on the floor, was stimulated into action by the larger proportion of oxygen which the mould of the garden contained? If so, and the fact is very easily ascertained, the malster is not so much at the mercy of the seasons as the communication of your correspondent, Mr. Kerrich, would lead us to imagine: he may surely contrive to impart a portion of oxygen to his malt-heap without much difficulty, and without much expence.

Encouraged by the success of my little experiments on the growth of discoloured barley, I sold my brightest corn, and trusted my whole crop to the most ordinary and darkest seed I had. I have before said, that the present appearance of my crop, consisting of more than forty acres, gives me reason to expect an abundant produce. Although barley will grow in the ground after having received considerable discoloration, *nay after an incipient germination has taken place in the ear as it has lain on the ground*; it certainly may be so injured as to be very unsafe for seed: I agree therefore with Mr. Kerrich in earnestly recommending to those, who at any future season may be disposed to sow dark barley, to try "a small quantity of what they may reserve for seed, that they may ascertain whether it will grow or not, before they sow their general crop."

From this digression, Mr. Editor, we must return to the present appearance of the corn, &c. in this part of the country: the peas and the beans are unusually *well hung*, to use a provincial phrase; the former particularly, which I have observed in several places, are podded from one end of the straw to the other. Of rye we do not grow much in this neighbourhood; the few fields which I have seen of this grain look well: potatoes are cultivated in greater abundance this year than I have ever observed before, and, like all the other crops, their present appearance is highly favourable.

Turnip-sowing is almost, if not entirely, over with us; and I am sorry to say, that the young plants are very much injured in consequence of the present severe and long continued drought, on the heavy lands, where, for the reason I have before stated, they grow very slowly, and are long exposed to the merciless depredations of the fly. I have already ploughed up several acres which were entirely stripped off, and fear I shall have much occasion yet for the use of my transplanters*. As a rapid vegetation

is, I am persuaded, the most, if not the only, effectual preservative against the fly, it is likely that seed steeped in water for twenty-four hours immediately before it is sown would presently bid defiance to its ravages, even on heavy land. I have never tried the experiment, though I believe the practice is not uncommon: perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me, whether it is usually successful.

Among the favourable circumstances, it ought to be mentioned, that the hay crop is remarkably abundant, and has been stacked in the finest condition. The partial failure of this crop for two successive years has been severely felt by farmers, many of which during the whole of last winter lived on barley or wheat straw, with a scanty portion of oats.

The late invention of those chaff-engines which cut straw, &c. by the rotation of a wheel, on two or three radii of which are fixed knives, has made the practice of straw-cutting far more general than it used to be; I have heard that some farmers cut all their hay with one of these engines, and at night, after filling the mangers with it, put straw only into the racks. It is supposed that a horse will thrive better, or at least as well, on a small quantity of hay thus cut, than he will on a large one eaten in the usual way with a tedious mastication: it is certain, moreover, that a horse cannot waste his hay; the saving from these circumstances have been thought sufficient to pay the expence of cutting. Of this I am by no means convinced: I cannot understand by what magic a steel knife can add to the nutritious quality of hay. In the winter time, if a horse works two journeys a day, the interval of rest at noon is too short for him to fill his stomach, unless he has a considerable quantity of food prepared for him; it is the general and judicious practice, therefore, to give him chaff, or cut hay or straw, with his corn. But in the long winter nights, what saving is obtained by cutting hay adequate to the expence of it, I do not know: the horses, it is true, will pull hay out of their racks, and trample it under foot; this, however, may be every morning taken from the stalls, and given to the sheep, the bullocks, or the cows, and scarcely a lock of it will be spoiled.

Now we are on the subject of horse-keeping, I shall take the liberty of stating a method which some of us adopt in sum-

construction and management, see the Bath Papers, vol. iv. p. 220.

* For account of this instrument, its

mer time with considerable advantage: Where horses are turned out to graze, there certainly is a great deal of trouble saved, but there is a great deal of food destroyed, and the land is but little benefited by the dung of the animals. By littering a yard, where there is a shed, and mowing vetches or clover for the horses, we make much good manure; and, if it be true, that one acre of mown grass will go as far as two acres that are fed down, we have a clear saving of much hay for the scythe: at this time of the year too, many of us mow the borders of all our fields, and carry the stuff into the horse-yard. By this method, we prevent the weeds, &c. from seeding, the horses eat some of the grasses, &c. and the rest serves as *flower*, which is trampled into *muck*.

Indeed, Mr. Editor, I was seriously concerned to learn that the state of agriculture in every part of the British dominions is so bad as your correspondent from South Wales has represented it to be. In my opinion, it is not very creditable to the Board of Agriculture that their exertions have not been more effective in that part of the kingdom. We have particular books enough published on the subject of agriculture, but of what use are these to Welch farmers, who never hear of them, or who never read them. Sir John Sinclair has published proposals for the establishment of a number of experimental farms in different parts of the kingdom: his scheme is a good one, and I wish it success: let the Board of Agriculture take the hint: let them hire or purchase a hundred or two acres in every county of South Wales, and send some intelligent man to cultivate each farm. The society, it is likely, would soon be repaid; and *the natives*, by seeing superior crops result from superior management, would presently increase the produce of their country: soon should we see

Fleecy flocks the hills adorn,
And valleys smile with wavy corn;

Soon would the crooked paths be made
straight, and the rough places plain.

Your's, &c.

A FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a paper communicated to you some time since, I alluded to the *ισοψηφα*, a singular kind of verse in the Greek Anthologia: a translation is here sent of two; and as little or no notice has been taken of them, I will, if agreeable, send an ex-

planation in a future number, not as a testimony to their value, but as an example of tuneful trifling, or, at best, of unprofitable industry.

ΙΣΟΨΗΦΑ; or Verses containing equal Numbers Two to Two.

Θυει σοι τοδε γραμμα γενεθλιακαιον εν ωραις,
Καισαρ, Νειλαιη Μουσα Λεωνιδεω.
Καλλιопης γαρ ακαπνον αι θυος. εις δε νεατε,
Ην εβελης, θυσει τυδε περισσοτερα.

Translation.

Cæsar, a bard from Egypt's fertile plain,
To thee his offering sends, a birth-day strain;
A smokeless sacrifice this joyous lay;—
Henceforth, perchance, a brighter I shall pay.

Another.—One to One.

Εις προς ενα ψηφοισιν ισαζεται, ου δυο δοις.
Ου γαρ ετι σιτερω την δολιχογραφιν.

Translation.

To one verse one is equal, two before
To two; but I long-writing choose no more.
I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

I WAS much pleased to see that your correspondent J. J. G. (see 1st article for June) had taken notice of the prodigiously exaggerated statement of the petitioners in behalf of the woollen manufacturers; which, when I first read in the newspaper, I was tempted to think that the petitioners had come from Gascony, and that the House of Commons did not think it worth while to notice it. So absurd a statement scarcely ever did appear, and how the House let it pass without animadversion I am at a loss to conceive.

Of eight, or at most nine, millions of persons in Great Britain, three millions, at least, are in the metropolis and Scotland, and have scarcely any connection with the woollen business; of six millions that remain, are we then to be persuaded that one half are concerned in the woollen-business? It is true, the petitioners qualified the expression by saying, *directly or indirectly concerned*, thereby seeming to comprehend *farmers, graziers, landlords*, and a numerous body of persons interested in the success of raw wool: but the nature of the petition excludes those; for, to such, opening a new market will be an advantage; and as the petition was made in order to prevent such new market from being opened, it went directly to the support of those who manufacture wool into cloth, &c. and to their support only.

Now, of six millions of persons, such

as soldiers, sailors, menial servants, all persons under age, or those employed not in manufactures of any sort, the number must be considerably above one half; it is clear therefore that in ALL the manufactures of England there are not three millions of persons employed out of London; and when we consider the cotton-works, coal, and other mines, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. &c. we must be convinced that there is (as your correspondent seems to think) a zero too much put to the number of spinners and clothiers.

On another view of the matter we may consider, that three millions of persons employed would manufacture 150,000,000l. value of cloth annually, as the value of the materials is not included, and as the machinery employed enables each person, great or small, to produce 50l. worth, at least, of manufactured goods (this indeed is much under what they produce individually). Now where does 150,000,000l. worth of cloth go? As every tree is known by its fruit, it follows that as there *are no such fruits there can be no such tree*. The whole amount of all sorts of English manufactures exported is not more annually than one tenth of that sum.

Again, *if* it were possible to establish the truth of what these woollen manufacturers assert, could Ireland be a formidable rival in so immense a business? Certainly not. Now, Sir, I have only troubled you with these few observations in order to shew the little attention paid to examining calculations produced before the House of Commons; for though the prayer of the petition was resisted, it was not on the proper footing; it never struck any Member of the House, that a statement was gravely made at their Bar, which a little common sense, without appealing to figures at all, would have shewn the absurdity of in a few minutes, for it simply went to this, "that one half of the English (out of London) were *woollen-cloth-manufacturers*, that is, deducting children and people incapable of work, above three-fourths of the working people in the kingdom.

P. W.

London, 1st of July, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT who has read with great pleasure the sensible and spirited animadversions of Mr. Robinson on the Philippic of Mr. Hall against modern infidelity, would propose, through

the medium of your Magazine, as a curious subject of investigation, a question, stated by Mr. R. in page 18. of his Examination. "How often will a man, during fifty years of maturity and reason, act upon a fair mathematical calculation of his interests, weighing exactly, and at once, their importance and duration?" This inquiry, which involves important consequences respecting the future improvement and happiness of mankind, may afford a fruitful subject of meditation to the politician, the philosopher, and the divine. On the solution of this problem depends the truth and practicability of a favourite and popular modern position—"That to make virtue the interest of the people, is the true principle of legislation."

The perusal of Mr. R.'s pamphlet may also suggest other inquiries. Admitting the principle there laid down, which seems to be fairly deduced, "That morality is the effect of self-love and sympathy, operating constantly upon the mind, and forming the character under the influence of *present* objects: That it consist simply in this discharge of the duties which flow from the relations that subsist between man and man: That its sanctions are deeply rooted, and of universal operation: That an enlarged self-love and social are the same:" It may be asked, what are the uses of religious opinion, as it respects this world, independent of its consolations; or whether its factitious observances have been more beneficial or detrimental to human happiness? I would likewise propose it to the ingenious author of the Examination, whether he be quite accurate in his position, "That the morality of a country would not be at all affected by a change in its faith." Does historical fact warrant him in this assertion? are strong passions never generated by distant prospects, of good or evil, or rather may not such prospects by habit and association be brought home to the imagination, and rendered present to the mind? Whence arose martyrdom, whence persecution for the love of God, whence the laceration of the body for the good of the soul? If religion has not, among the actual circumstances by which man is surrounded, operated upon his passions as a great moral and political engine, the nature of the human mind has been hitherto misunderstood. Mr. R.'s observations, page 13. of the Examination, seem in proof of this idea. "The doctrine taught at present in our churches affirms the pro-

propriety of making war—of indulging pious frauds and unsocial passions against those who differ from us, &c. What were the principles that sharpened the dagger on the eve of St. Bartholemew, that lighted up the fires in Smithfield, that have produced in times ancient and modern, innumerable crusades?" "If," says the examiner, "we would find examples of ferocity exceeding that of wild beasts, we must turn, not to the speculations of sceptics in their closets (I quote the sense rather than the words), but to the bloody annals of the church?" And yet it is affirmed, that in the change of faith the morals of a nation will remain unaltered. May not the duties of religion and morality become so closely combined, or rather incorporated in the mind, as to be rendered of difficult separation? In what does the strength of fanaticism differ from that of heroism? Surely not always either in intensity or duration. If it be true, as it seems to be, that the sanctions of morality, in this life, press equally upon the atheist, the thief, and the christian, and that scepticism (all I presume meant by atheism: no thinking man will affirm a negation) tends little to alter the sentiments formed by our necessary and infant connection with our species; is this equally true of religion, that teaches, and not always without effect, the sacrifice of a right arm or a right eye? May not the charge of a species of superstition be retorted upon Mr. R. when he talks of self-reproach accompanying, invariably and intuitively, inhumanity of conduct,—flowing unavoidably, unless silenced by sophistry, from the constitution of man. Does fact warrant this assertion, in our observations upon children, upon youth, upon the uncultivated, and the barbarous? Does this principle appear to exist *naturally* between beings of a common animal nature and a different species? If the result of *sympathy*, are not sympathies often taught and acquired, or rather, can they be truly learned without similar suffering? Does the despot, impatient and irritable under every check to his own desires, revolt from the pangs, or enter into the misery, he inflicts on the being moving in a sphere below him, from whose sorrows and oppressions he seems by his own situation to be exempted? Common and universal sympathies are few; man, in all states, is the creature of society; it is difficult to conceive of him in an insulated and unsocial condition.

These questions are by the writer proposed to the public in a spirit of inquiry,

and to the sagacious, acute, and manly author of the *Examination*, with respect and candour, and not entirely without the hope that he may consider them as deserving his attention. "Improvement is the effect of reasoning, thought, freedom. Try, prove, all things, is the language of our oracles."

July 1, 1800.

M. H.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the "*Works of Robert Burns*," 4 vol. 8vo. edited by Dr. Currie, the following stanzas of an old favourite Scottish song are introduced in a note, vol. i. p. 319.

"On Etrick banks, on a summer's night,
"At gloaming, when the sheep drove hame,
"I met my lassie, braw and tight,
"Come wading barefoot a' her lane:
"My heart grew light, I ran, I sang;
"My arms about her lily neck,
"And kiss'd and clasped there fu' lang,
"My words they were na' mony, feck!"

With this glossary,

"Feck—in faith! a rustic oath."

In his next edition (for my opinion of the work will not allow me to doubt that another will soon be wanting), I recommend, through your medium, to the editor, to omit the comma in the last line, and the glossary. Those acquainted with the Lowland Scottish language will immediately perceive the propriety of these omissions. To others it may appear trifling, but the admirers of a song which has so often thrilled and soothed the feeling breast, and which will continue to excite the tenderest emotions while Etrick "winds its banks among," will thank me for having rescued a passage, so simply and beautifully expressive, from a quaint and vulgar expulsive.

Feck, in the Lowland Scottish, is synonymous with *quantity*:

What feck have you?—what quantity have you?

Not any feck, or, *nae great feck*—no great quantity:

The sense of the line, therefore, is simply, *My words were few!*

Who is there, whom the fates ever blessed with so rapturous an interview as the poet describes, that does not acknowledge all its force and sentiment?

I am, &c.

July 8, 1800.

ALBION.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to propose a correction of a trifling error in a passage of Virgil. *Æneid.* vi. 591.

Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Ære et cornipedum pulsu simularat equorum.

Instead of *simularat*, it should probably be *simularit*. Compare a similar epiphonema in the second book, v. 345.

Infelix qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis
Audierit*!

It has often occurred to me in the course of my classical reading, to remark that the elegancies of classical phraseology are not uncommonly preserved in the vulgarisms of the English language. An instance or two may amuse your classical readers.

The redundant pronoun is found in such expressions as the following: "That horse will trot *you* ten miles an hour." This is somewhere observed by Mr. Wakefield, in his very learned and valuable Commentary on Matthew.

Virg. Georg. iii. 434:

Savit agris, asperque siti, atque exterritus æstu.

In some parts of this kingdom, country people will say, that they have been much *terrified* with gnats, &c.

Lucret. ii. 539:

Tanta ferarum

Vis est, quarum nos perpauca exempla videmus.

The good woman of whom I bought fruit when a child used often to talk of there being a *power* of apples this season.

"I'll comb your locks," "I'll give you a dressing," "I'll trim your jacket for you," are threatenings, the full force of which is understood by those who know nothing of their origin. So the Greeks use in the sense of chastising *πλυνειν, νιπτειν, κρηκειν*, &c. Terence: v. i. 77, *Adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut, dum vivat, meminerit semper mei*. To save trouble, I have borrowed these instances from Koen ad Gregor. p. 127. Vide etiam Harles. ad Theocrit. v. 119.

Chefbunt,

I am, Sir,

July 29, 1800.

Your's

E. COGAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the SPANISH EMBASSY sent to MOROCCO in the YEAR 1798 and 1799. By CHR. A. FISCHER of DRESDEN.

THE following particulars are extracted from a manuscript Journal of the proceedings of the Spanish Embassy to Morocco. — On the 29th of December, 1798, the small squadron, on board of which the ambassador and his suite embarked, sailed from *Rio de Santi Petri*, and on the following day arrived safe at Tangiers, in spite of the English cruisers. The Spaniards were *first* saluted; an honour which a short time before the English had in vain endeavoured to obtain by blustering and threats. The ambassador, *Don Juan Manuel Gonzalez Salmon, Intendente honorario de Exercito, et Caballero pensionado de la Real Orden de Carlos III.* is already advantageously known from *Olof Agrell's Voyage to Morocco*; and his talents, his local knowledge, and the estimation in which he was held by the Moors, in a particular manner pointed him out as the person best qualified to conduct this difficult negotiation. He was accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue, and carried along with him magnificent presents for the emperor and his ministers.

Nearly a fortnight elapsed, while preparations were making for their further journey; and in the mean time, the governor, and the Spanish, Danish, and Swedish consul alternately feasted the ambassador. At a dinner given by the Spanish consul-general, D'Antonio Salmon, brother to the ambassador, an air-balloon, which he himself had made, was let off. On the balloon a sonnet was printed, in which, among other similar expressions, we find these words—" *Reunen en si lo mas peregrino, los dones del Moral los mas preciosos*;" and it concludes with—" *Su gente grita enamorada: nunca Soliman muera! Carlos viva!*" — In the evening the Consul's house was illuminated, and transparencies with similar verses, &c. were exhibited. These circumstances seem trifling: some important conclusions may however be drawn from them.

At length, on the 27th of January, the Embassy set forward for Mequinez, escorted by 300 horsemen. They performed very short journeys, and were every where received with marks of honour and respect. The Moors in general seemed satisfied with the Spaniards; the ambassador, for instance, ordered his hautboists to play during the solemn visits paid him by the

* How it is read in other editions I know, not; I have only those of Ruzæus, Burmann, and Heyne. The manuscripts fluctuate between *simularat*, *simulabat*, and *simularat*.

the bathas, when they generally complimented him by observing: "*que en la excellencia de aquella musica se conocia la sinceridad y buena fé, con que venia el plenipotenciario Espannol.*"

On the 6th of February, the Embassy arrived in *Mequines**, and were received with the greatest distinction. It was the first time a Spanish ambassador had come to the residence of the Emperor of Morocco, and the people flocked from all quarters to view him. When he entered the house prepared for him, a large basket full of dates was presented to him, as a mark of the emperor's friendship,—an honour that had never before been conferred on any foreign ambassador.

Three days after his arrival, the ambassador had a public audience; and no less than 216 mules were employed in carrying the Spanish presents. The emperor gave the ambassador a most gracious reception; and, among others, said, "*que preferia y anteponia la amistad de la Espanna à la de todas las demas naciones.*"—And truly the ambassador was distinguished in every possible manner. The emperor permitted him to ride to the audience through the imperial garden; received his credentials immediately from his own hands; at his departure entertained him with music; sent his brother to escort him home; and, on the *twelfth* day, had agreed to every point demanded of him. Thus the formal treaty between the two powers was already signed on the first of March, 1799. Most of the articles of this treaty are already known from the newspapers; but one of the most important seems to have been passed over unnoticed;—that, namely, which grants to *both* nations the right to purchase lands, and acquire possessions in both countries, not even the difference of religion being any longer admissible as a valid objection. On the whole, this treaty seems to have laid the foundation for a close and firm alliance between the two nations; and to have procured to the Spaniards especially material advantages.

In the conduct of this important negotiation, the greatest praise is certainly due to Don Juan Man. Gonzal. Salmon:—he himself however does justice to the merits of the Emperor of Morocco's minister, *Sid Ben Othman*. At taking leave, he publicly asked Don Salmon, "Tell me whether thou be satisfied? whether thou still desirest any thing?—I will do every thing."

* *Meknes*, the present residence of the Sultan, in the interior of Fez.

On the 20th of April, the embassy safely landed at *Tarifa*, to the no small chagrin of the English, who had endeavoured to intercept them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. &c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 38.)

THOUGH the inhabitants of the metropolis of England have not that ardent taste for public entertainments which has long characterized the French nation, still we see our *spectacles* well attended by nearly all ranks of persons; and even the lowest orders of society enjoy the humorous scenes of Sadler's Wells, the wonderful horsemanship of Attley, and the pantomimic pageants of similar theatres, though the dearth of provisions, and the augmentation of taxes, afford incessant sources for gloomy and painful rumination in the retirement of the chamber.

The public promenades, particularly on the sabbath, are thronged with pedestrians of all classes, and the different ranks of people are scarcely distinguishable either by their dress or their manners. The duchess, and her *femme de chambre*, are dressed exactly alike; the nobleman and his groom are equally ambitious of displaying the neat boot, the cropped head, and the external decorations, as well as the quaint language, of the stable-boy. The dapper milliner, and the sauntering female of slender reputation, imitate the woman of fashion, in the choice of their cloaths, and the tenour of their conversation; while all ranks of females display a lightness of drapery, which would completely characterise the dimensions of a Grecian statue.

Among the crowds of feminine *nothings* (if I may be allowed to use the expression), we behold some of the sex who are an honour to genius, and to human nature. The women of England have, by their literary labours, reached an altitude of mental excellence, far above those of any other nation. The works, which every year have been published by females, do credit to the very highest walks of literature: to enumerate names, will be unnecessary; their productions will be their passports to immortality! We have also sculptors, modellers, paintresses, and female artists of every description. Mrs. Damer, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Cosway, and Miss Linwood, have produced specimens of

of art that will long be admired and cherished as ornaments to the country.

It cannot be a matter of astonishment, that few examples of genius have been known to burst forth in the splendid sphere of courtly life. The hours which are now appropriated to pleasure and to repose, are so hostile to reflection, and so contradictory to nature, that nothing but vapid amusement, or apathy springing from satiety, can be expected from our women of exalted birth; yet the names of the Duchesses of Devonshire, Ladies Spencer, Lucan, Besborough, and a few others, are striking examples of fine taste, and finished execution in the magical graces, both of the pen and of the pencil.

The *gusto* for foreign dramas, foreign music, and foreign cookery, has also been displayed, of late years, in the buildings of the metropolis. I will not pretend to decide, whether or not this climate is congenial to the change; but, unquestionably, the modern stile of architecture has considerably beautified the cities and towns of Great Britain. With this taste in houses, the household establishments have also undergone a metamorphosis; and foreign servants now hold the highest stations in the domestic department of our most distinguished families. French servants are at this moment employed even by the very loftiest of our nobility; and the fairest dames of courtly distinction cannot fancy themselves well-drest, unless they employ a French milliner, and a French *femme de chambre*.

The *bouleversément* of every thing in the polite world is in nothing more *outré* than in the disposal of time. The early meals of our ancestors were conducive to that hardihood, which is rarely met with in the effeminized race of modern nobility. Those who have been most brilliantly distinguished, since the middle of the last century, have been reared either in the school of arms, or on the wild bosom of the ocean. They have not been the sickly plants of a fashionable hot-bed, where indolence begets vice, and vice becomes the parent of lassitude, apathy, disease, and death. The breakfast at sun rise, the noon-tide repast, and the twilight pillow of repose, which marked the days of Queen Elizabeth, are now exchanged for the evening breakfast, and the midnight dinner; while the dawn is ushered in with a supper, and the morning hours wasted in enervating slumbers. Even the cheek of beauty fades, prematurely, by the taper

light of the sun-excluding ball-room; and the public markets are monopolized, or, at least, gleaned of the most rare and unseasonable provisions, while the sons and daughters of genius and of labour are starving in the obscure abodes of industry or sorrow.

Among the nuisances which not only disgrace, but contaminate the air of the metropolis, there are none so much in need of reformation as the practice of driving and killing cattle. Slaughtering-houses never should be permitted in a great and populous city. The barbarity which is daily practiced in the streets of London, cannot fail to shock humanity; while the foot-passengers are exposed to the most imminent peril, by the conduct of the butchers' boys, drovers, &c. On those days when the beast-market is held in Smithfield, it is dangerous to walk the streets in any part of the metropolis; but particularly in the avenues which lead to the different markets. We read of the sacrifices of ancient times with a mixture of horror and pity; yet we behold in this country, which boasts its humanity, and its police, more cruelty exercised towards the brute creation, than was ever exhibited, or tolerated, in the ages of acknowledged barbarism! This instance appears the more extraordinary, when we reflect that the English are not by nature a sanguinary people: assassinations are less common in this, than in every other country; duelling is frequently avoided by the hardy courage of the pugilist; and even at times of public commotion, it has been proved by experience that an English populace is always more inclined to plunder than to massacre.

London has to boast, among its numerous advantages, that of possessing the most transcendent professional talents. We have perhaps some of the first medical men in the universe; and, while the valetudinarian sighs for the loss of a Fothergil, and a Warren, he still looks with confidence to the learning, judgment, and humanity of a Vaughan, a Blane, a Fordyce, and a Reynolds;—while the different branches of the profession are skilfully practiced, by Rush, Carlisle, Knight, Hawkins, and many others, whose reputation has been established by long practice, extensive knowledge, and labours, beneficial to their fellow-creatures.

The inhabitants of this country have acquired a taste for music, which I believe was uncultivated by our forefathers.

The Italian opera, in its early establishment, was considered as a pernicious species of exotic, only transplanted on a British soil to effeminize the public taste. But the gradual power it has evinced, has proved that harmony can exterminate the most rooted prejudices; for a box at an Italian opera house, at this period, is rented at the rate of two hundred pounds per annum! and, such is the avidity with which they are secured, that the list is filled, before the manager has time to make his yearly enlargements for the accommodation of the nobility! It may appear somewhat enigmatical, that enormous sums are lavished on foreign singers, and foreign musicians, while this island has the proud boast of having produced a Billington, a Busby, a Shield, a Storace*, a Jackson, and many others, well known in the highest circles of the harmonic science.

London has innumerable hospitals for all species of maladies. They are handsome regular buildings, and conveniently arranged, aired and cleaned, for the advantage of the patients. Yet it is a melancholy truth, that while the opera-subscription annually overflows, while two hundred pounds (and upwards) are paid for small boxes to hear an Italian singer, or to see a French dancer, the voluntary contributions to public charities are almost diminished into nothing. This fact is well known, and is no less incontrovertible, than it is degrading to the humanity of the country.

The custom which prevails, in many hospitals, of anatomizing the dead bodies, cannot fail to prove extremely injurious to the repose of the living. A patient who finds himself dangerously ill cannot be supposed to derive much advantage either from medicine or attention, whilst his mind is impressed with an idea that his corpse will be exposed to experimental practices. There is one hospital, not far from Hyde Park Corner, from which those bodies which are quietly consigned to the earth, are interred at the end of a nursery-ground; the coffins laid, thinly covered, one over the other, and so carelessly inclosed that the common rules of decency are scarcely observed.

The vice of GAMING seems to have reached its climax at the fashionable end of the metropolis: and though the magistrates

have endeavoured to check its progress among the subordinate ranks of society, it is still not only winked at, but tolerated, in the higher circles. The petty gambler, who opens his shop of iniquity with the puny traffic of silver, is without mercy punished, and held up as an example of depraved manners; while the nobles hold their public clubs, gamble for thousands, out-face the magistrates, and defy the laws, with boldness and impunity! It is at the gaming-tables of the exalted, that our legislators, our nobility, our generals, and our country-gentlemen practice those very vices which the needy and the private individual is punished for attempting. It is at those ennobled midnight scenes of folly and rapacity, that the DEMON of SUICIDE anticipates his triumphs over the weakness, avarice, and false pride of mortals. The effects of those scenes have recently presented HORRORS and DEATH! yet the magistrates are passive, and the laws tardy in the occupation of administering justice; and it is with sorrow that the moralist and the philanthropist have traced the progress of this pernicious propensity even to the private assemblies of the most elegant WOMEN; while the ruined husband, and the thoughtless wife, have, by dissipating their children's patrimony, exposed the females to the miseries of seduction, and set an example to the males, which has undermined both the wealth and the honour of their family. Indeed to this fatal employment may be attributed the many domestic exposures which have taken place within the last twenty years. Men now devote their hours to clubs, to gaming-tables, to tennis-courts, and to cricket-grounds. Wives are left to roam, or permitted to hold their midnight orgies, with the most dissipated of their own as well as of the other sex. Play involves them in debts of honour, which the sacrifice of honour too frequently discharges: and, it is an absolute fact, that even the family jewels and the family plate have been disposed of to supply the FARE BANK of one of those infamous scenes of profligate debasement; while the husband has been the passive spectator, and the daughters employed at places of public entertainment, as decoys to ensnare the young, the wealthy and the unwary!

M. R.

(To be continued.)

* Stephen Storace, born in Devonshire.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.**The IRON RING of the ANCIENT GERMAN.*

TACITUS DE MORIBU GERMAN cap. 31. says, "Et aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum, rara et privata cuiusque audentia, apud Cattos in consensum vertit, ut primum adoleverint, crinem barbamque summittere, nec nisi hoste cæso exuere votivum obligatumque virtuti oris habitum. Super sanguinem et spolia revelant frontem, seque tum demum pretia nascendi retulisse, dignosque patria et parentibus ferunt. Ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor. Fortissimus quisque ferreum insuper anulum (*ignominiosum id genti*) velut vinculum gestat, donec se cæde hostis absolvat." In this passage the late professor J. Fr. Herel, to whom we owe many illustrations of German antiquities, thought the parenthesis *Ignominiosum id genti* stood there very awkwardly; for, in his opinion, the wearing of the ring could not be disgraceful among the Catti, as their bravest warriors were wont to wear it. He proposes to read, *Sit ominosum id genti!* which he would thus translate, "May the iron chain which these barbarians wear from a vow for the destruction of their antagonists, never become terrible to us their natural enemies; may it, on the contrary, prove ominous to them, or the first link of the chain which they shall one day drag along as our slaves, when we shall have subdued them!—See *Acta Acad. Mogunt. Scient. Anni 1795*. The conjecture, it must be owned, is ingenious, but the common reading may be explained and defended in a satisfactory manner. It was ignominious among the Catti to be obliged to wear the iron ring for ever;—doubtless, because they considered it as a link of the chain of slavery; but the most valiant of them voluntarily put it on, and vowed a vow not to take it off again till they had slain a certain number of their enemies. Many of them frequently repeated this vow: when they had once fulfilled it, they again put on the ring under similar conditions, and thus continued to wear it to an advanced age. The *ignominiosum id genti*, then, is as little repugnant to the context, as the preceding *ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor*. The *crinem barbamque summittere* was a disgrace to such as slew no enemies in battle; but not to the youth who had not yet had an opportunity to signalize his prowess in the field. Thus the iron ring was a stigma of slavery to those who were

obliged always to wear it, but not to those who promised to wear it as a kind of pledge until they had fulfilled an honourable vow. Karsten Niebuhr informs us, that among some Arabian tribes it is still customary to let the hair grow on the forehead till they have distinguished themselves by some deed of heroism. When Isabella, daughter of king Philip II. of Spain, was besieging the port of Ostend in the year 1601, she vowed a solemn vow, that, till she had conquered the place, she would not change her shift—to omit doing which it is deemed very disagreeable, and contrary to decency and cleanliness—*ignominiosum id*. Not till three years after, was the port taken; and in the intervening period the shift had acquired the colour which since that time is called the *colour of Isabella*. Would not the critic err, who should say, that the interjection could not be a true reading, because the king's daughter, the wife of the Archduke Albrecht VI. and governess of the Spanish Netherlands, surely would not so long have worn the same shift. The *circuli ferrei pœnitentium* in the middle ages were perhaps derived from the rings of the Catti. Sinners of quality were obliged, by the enjoinder of the clergy, to wear continually an iron ring on their arm, until they had fulfilled the vow or penance imposed upon them, commonly a pilgrimage to distant countries. Many curious particulars relative to such rings the reader may find collected in *Du Cange Glossar. Lat. tom. II. p. 347*.

BULL AGAINST WIGS.

The papal dignity has sometimes condescended to take part in ridiculous skirmishes: such was the war of Benedict XIII. against the wigs of the clergy. On the 20th December, 1724, he published a bull, of which the following is an extract: *Statuit et mandat, ne ullus sacerdos, aut saceris initiatus, aut etiam clericus primæ tonsuræ, comam, quæ frontem auresque tegat, nutriat; multo minus peruccâ utatur, sub pœna, toties quoties transgredientur, decem scutorum, illico operibus et locis piis applicandorum, necnon incarcerationis totidem dierum*. Ten days imprisonment for wearing a wig! Let hair-dressers venerate this chief-tain of the infallible church.

DOCTRINES of the DRUSES.

Of the Christian sects none has departed so widely from the original creed as the Druses, who subsist between Mount Libanon

banon and the Mediteranean, about Kef-roan, and under the sovereignty of the grand Emir of Deir al Camer. They are divided into a profane and a sacred cast, make a distinction between clean and unclean food, and intermarry with no strange women. They swear not at all; and only corroborate their affirmations with an "I have said it." Their sabbath is kept on the Friday. Their Iman, or chief priest, is elective. They are Unitarians; but they acknowledge seven holy law-givers, or prophets, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Muhamed, and Sain. They maintain that the same celestial spirit, divine mind, holy ghost, or angelic soul, was successively incarnate in each of these human bodies. They believe the souls of the four evangelists to have in like manner re-appeared among them, in the forms of Ismael, Alcolamoch, Ali and Behardin. They permit exterior conformity to the rites of other sects, in those who travel; but forbid the revelation of their own tenets to the heathens. Their Muhamed flourished in 1017, and was also called Drusi, whence they take their name; but they value still higher a later prophet, whom they not only call Sain, but Hamfa, and whom they consider as the real Messiah. See C. W. Lüdecke's Description of the Turkish Empire, 1780; and Eichhorn's Repertory, part xii.

GENERAL SUWARROW.

General Suwarrow commanded, in the last war against the Turks, under Prince Potemkin, and sometimes under Prince Cobourg, the commander in chief of the Austrians. One time while that general was under the latter, on the frontiers of Turkey, with 22,000 men, when Cobourg himself commanded 37,000, and the Turks had 28,000; Prince Cobourg's army, which had taken a good position on a rising ground about nine miles distance from Suwarrow, was attacked and obliged to fall back; Cobourg then wrote to Suwarrow:

"My dear Suwarrow,

"I WAS attacked this morning by the Turks: I have lost my position and artillery. I send you no instructions what to do. Use your own judgment, only let me know what you *have done*, as soon after as you can." Signed, &c.

SAX-COBOURG.

Suwarrow's answer was sent immediately, and was thus:

"My General,

"I SHALL attack the Turks to-morrow morning, drive them from *your* position, and retake your cannon."

Before three in the afternoon he kept his word, and Cobourg's army had the cannon and their old position before night.

This and such like behaviour brought the prince into a sort of contempt in the army; so that when he got the chief command in Flanders, in 1793, he kept away as much as possible those Austrian officers who had served under him in Russia, who were in fact the best in the army.

ANECDOTES OF FEMALE HEROISM, from
HELVETIUS on the MIND.

A Chinese emperor, pursued by the victorious forces of a patriot of inferior rank, to extricate himself, had recourse to the principle of filial duty and reverence, carried in China to a superstitious excess. An officer, a drawn sabre in his hand, was dispatched to the mother of the victor, with a command from the emperor, on pain of death, to order her son to disband his troops. Disdainfully smiling, the intrepid matron replied, "Doth thy master believe that I am ignorant of the tacit, but sacred, convention, between the people and their sovereigns, by which the master is bound to render happy the servant who obeys? It is the emperor who has first violated this treaty—and thou, vile tool of a tyrant, learn, in such a case, from a *woman*, what is due to thy country." Then, snatching from his hand the weapon, she plunged it in her breast. "Slave! (said she, as the blood flowed from the wound) if thou hast still any virtue, carry this poignard to my son. Tell him to revenge the nation, and punish the usurper—He has now no caution to observe on the account of his mother—He is at liberty to be virtuous."

The mother of Abdallah, consulted by her son, who, forsaken by his friends, and besieged in a castle, was urged, by the Syrians, to an honourable capitulation, made the following reply: "My son, when thou tookest up arms against the house of Ommiah, didst thou believe thyself espousing the cause of justice and virtue?" "I did," replied the son. "Where then is the cause for deliberation? Dost thou not know, that cowards only are swayed by fear—Wilt thou be the scorn of the Ommites—and shall it be said, that, when thou wast to determine between life and duty, thou didst prefer the former?"

LETTER from J. J. ROUSSEAU to the
MARCHIONESS of LUXEMBOURG.

Madam,

How many things have I to say to you before I leave you! but the time is pressing; I must shorten my confession, and

and communicate to your benevolent heart my last, my most important, secret. You must know then, that for sixteen years last past I have lived in the most intimate manner with this poor girl now under my roof, except since my leaving Montmorency, in which my situation has obliged me to live with her as my sister; but my affection for her has not in the least diminished, and, but for you, the idea of leaving her without any resource would embitter my last moments.

From this connection have sprung five children, who have all been sent to the Foundling-Hospital, and with so little precaution in the view of afterwards knowing them, that I have not even preserved the date of their birth. For several years, remorse for this negligence has disturbed my repose, and I die without the power of repairing it, to the mother's great regret and to my own. All I did was merely to put in the linen of the eldest, a mark, of which I have kept the duplicate: he must have been born, as I imagine, in the winter of 1746, or near it. This is all that I can recollect concerning it. If there were any means of finding again this child, it would constitute the happiness of its tender mother; but I despair of it, and I cannot carry away with me so much consolation. The ideas with which my fault has filled my mind, have contributed in a great degree to make me meditate and compose the *Treatise on Education*; and you will there find, in the first book, a passage that will point out to you this disposition. I have not married the mother, nor was I obliged to do it, since, before my attachment to her, I declared to her that I never should marry her; and, besides, a public marriage was impossible in our case, on account of the difference of our religion. In every other point of view, I have loved and honoured her as my wife, as well for her good heart, her sincere affection, her unexampled disinterestedness, as for her unspotted fidelity, upon which she has never given me even the smallest occasion for suspicion.

This is, Madam, the too just reason for my solicitude concerning the fate of this poor girl after she may lose me; so much so, that if I had less confidence in your friendship, and in that of my lord the Marshal, I should go away penetrated with grief for the forsaken condition in which I should leave her; but I trust her to you, and I die in peace with respect to that. It remains for me to say what I think would be the most convenient respecting her si-

tuation and character, and which might give the least occasion to take hold of her faults.

My first idea was, to intreat you to give her an asylum in your house, or about the person of the child who is the hope of it, until the time when women's care will be no longer necessary; but certainly that step would not succeed, there would be too many busy bodies between her and you, and she has already in your house some ill-willed persons, whom she certainly has not made so by any fault of hers, and who would, unquestionably, find means to lower her in your eyes, or in those of my lord the Marshal. She has not suppleness nor prudence enough to conduct herself among so many different dispositions, and to practice those little managements with which one gains the confidence of superiors, whatever understanding they may possess: therefore, I again repeat it, that course would not be proper, and I beg your ladyship to think no more of it. Nor should I like that she should live in Paris, in any manner whatever, being well persuaded that, from her easy disposition, she would become the prey and the victim of her numerous family, people whose covetousness and perfidiousness have no bounds; from whom I have myself had a great deal of trouble to rescue her, and who are the cause, in a great measure, of my retiring into the country. If ever she lives in Paris, she is lost; for, were she concealed from them, as she is of so good and easy a nature, she could not always abstain from seeing them, they would drain her pocket to the last farthing, and then vex her to death with ill treatment.

My reasons are not less strong for wishing that she might not live with her mother, given up to my cruel enemies to be fed by them with bad designs, and who only seek an occasion to punish this poor girl for not having lent her hand to assist them in their plots against me. She is the only one of the family who has received nothing from her mother, and the only one who has fed and taken care of her in her distress; if, therefore, I have given an asylum, for twelve years, to this poor woman, you will easily comprehend, madam, that it is on account of the daughter I have done it. I have a thousand reasons, too tedious to particularize, for desiring that she may not return with her; therefore, I pray you to interpose, even, if there be need, by your authority, to prevent her.

I see only two courses which it would be convenient to take; one is to continue in the

the occupation of my 'lodging, and to live in peace at Montmorency, which she may do at a very small expence, with your assistance and protection, whether by the produce of my writings, or by that of her own work; for she is expert at her needle, and only wants employment, which you would have the goodness to give her, or obtain for her. I wish only that she might not be at the discretion of your waiting-women, for their tyrannizing disposition and projects for engrossing your ladyship's favours are not wholly unknown to me. The other course is, to place her with some family or society in the country, where living is cheap, and where she might very easily gain her livelihood by her industry. I should like this plan less than the other, because she would thereby be too far from you, as well as for other reasons. You will decide for the best, madam; but whatever choice you may make, I entreat that it may be so that she will always have her liberty, and that she may be empowered to change her residence as soon as she shall find herself unhappy in it. I supplicate you, in short, Madam, to condescend to take care of her smaller concerns in such a way that, whatever may come to pass, she may have bread to eat for the remainder of her days.

I beg my lord the Marshal to consult you, Madam, upon the choice of the person whom he may appoint to take care of the interests of this poor girl after my death. You are not ignorant of the unjust partiality manifested by that person who would naturally be looked to for this office. Whatever esteem I may have conceived for his probity, I would not have her lie at the mercy of a man whom, though I ought to believe him honest, I nevertheless see by an inconceivable blindness inclined to the interests and the passions of a knave.

You see, Madam, with what simplicity, with what confidence I disclose my soul before you. Every other part of the world appears already nothing in my eyes; my heart, which loves you sincerely, includes within it nothing but you, my lord the Marshal, and this poor girl. Adieu, my tender and well-beloved friends! bear some small regard for my memory; for my part, I hope still to love you in the other world: but whatever there may be in that obscure and dreadful mystery, in whatever hour death may surprize or overtake me, I am sure it will find me thinking on you.

I am, Madam, &c. &c.

Montmorency,
June 12, 1761.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE OLD SHEPHERD. A TALE.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

T WAS in a solitary glen,
Far from the cheerful haunts of men,
By poverty oppress'd and taught
The lonely task of silent thought,
A shepherd liv'd; a furly wight
As ever pac'd the mountain's height:
He was as cold, and eke as grey,
As morning on a winter's day;
And gloomy as November's sky
Old SIMON mark'd life's shadows fly.

And often from the mountain's side
The MANOR-HOUSE old SIMON spy'd;
The rich domain of corn and fields,
With all that smiling Nature yields;
And often, as he look'd, he sigh'd,
That Heav'n to HIM such gifts deny'd.

The SQUIRE had mark'd the ancient swain,
And felt in pity for his pain;
He mark'd him at the dawn of day
Pacing alone the dewy way;
At ev'ning's hour he saw him tread
The bleak hill, to his rusty shed—
And still he heard him sigh and groan,
That he was POOR, and left ALONE!

Near the large manor-house, a cot
Was doom'd to mend old SIMON's lot:
The squire propos'd, that straightway he
The tenant of this cot should be.
Simon was grateful, "Yet," said he,
"If I'd a little shrubbery,
A bit of garden full of flow'rs,
'Twould charm away my summer hours;
And there, amidst o'er-hanging trees,
I might enjoy the cooling breeze."

The squire complies, and round the cot,
A thick plantation grac'd the spot.

Now SIMON wish'd a brook were seen
Gliding the shady walks between:
Soon from a torrent's rushing way,
A little rill was taught to stray;
For still the squire his humour pleas'd,
And SIMON's varying fancy seiz'd.
SIMON was grateful, yet he swore,
He'd be content with *one thing more*.—
A little field, inclos'd and fair,
Where he might quaff the morning air.
The ground was fenc'd;—he wish'd to keep
A cow, and half a score of sheep—
And still the kind good-natured squire
Indulg'd him in his soul's desire.

Thus

Thus favour'd, still was he inclin'd
 To bear the discontented mind!
 The wind was cutting, and he found,
 The cottage stood on northern ground;—
 The soil was coarse, and bleak the air,
 And loud the tempest rattled there.
 The brook, at times, wou'd overflow;
 And, the trees, waving to and fro,
 Disturb'd his rest: the cow and sheep
 Would stray along the upland steep,
 And he was old, and could not bear
 The endless toil of watching there!
 Now, to the manor-house remov'd,
 Old SIMON ev'ry comfort prov'd;
 The wind might howl, the tempest frown,
 Still SIMON slept on bed of down;—
 And all was rich and warm, yet he
 Still discontented chose to be!
 Near, in the garden, legends say,
 A PEA-HEN scream'd, at dawn of day;
 Old SIMON heard the hideous strain,
 And sigh'd for solitude again,
 The woodland steep, the shady grove,
 Where he alone might musing rove;
 For now he knew the wretched fate,
 Of yielding to the SONS OF STATE!
 The labour which proud PATRONS ask
 In adulation's endless task!
 He felt the slav'ry which annoys,
 With chain of gold, ambition's joys;
 That MAN must ever groan to find
 That chain about his active MIND!
 Thus SIMON sigh'd, once more to be
 The son of lab'ring POVERTY;
 And to regain his wonted pleasure,
 Sought FREEDOM! AS MAN'S PROUDEST
 TREASURE! TABITHA BRAMBLE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following lines are at your disposal,
 for *Vulcan*, or your poetical department.
 They are a translation of a sepulchral inscription,
 by a Greek poet, MELEAGER, not to
 his wife, as the editors and critics have uni-
 formly and erroneously supposed, but certainly
 to his daughter. — G. WAKEFIELD.
Dorchester Gaol, Aug. 11.

HERE shall REMEMBRANCE pour the in-
 cessant tear,
 Tho' Death detains thee in his realm below:
 Accept, dear maid! this offering to thy bier:
 'Tis all a father's fondness can bestow!
 Fresh streams of sorrow still shall dim these eyes;
 These rites of pious duty still be paid:
 Still, where my lov'd Heliodora lies,
 These sad libations soothe her pensive shade.
 AFFECTION'S glance can pierce the dreary
 gloom
 That curtains round with clouds the land
 unknown:
 She wails and sobs in anguish o'er thy tomb:
 Her tears unseen, unheard alas! her moan.
 So fair, so gay, where is my blossom fled?
 Ah! see 'tis ravaged by relentless DEATH:
 See in the dust her blooming honours spread,
 All pale, and blasted by his baleful breath.
 MONTHLY MAG. NO. 63.

Hear, holy EARTH! a hapless parent weep!
 In thy kind arms my darling lull to rest:
 Her glimmering eyelids close with gentle
 sleep.
 And soft recline on thy maternal breast!

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE LOVERS OF
 MODERN POETRY.

BEAR me, ye Zephyrs, where no sleety
 showers,
 On misty wing no hungry whirlwind lowers,
 No horrid ice its bulk enormous rears,
 Unthaw'd thro' beamless suns and waste of
 years;
 No desert's black uncultur'd ruin lies,
 Spreads its vast plain, and mingles with the
 skies,
 Wild-screaming Famine sweeps along the
 shore,
 In concert dread with the wide ocean's roar:
 But ripe with life all forms their incense bring,
 Stretch the young limb, and clap the quiv'ring
 wing,
 Resplendent Sylphs in orient ether stray,
 And glance their glittering sides, and hymn
 the blaze of day;
 Dart their swift light; with undulation fine
 Wheel their bright ranks, indent the vary-
 ing line,
 Mount on the clouds, direct the springing rain,
 And float triumphant o'er the laughing plain;
 Rocks, hills, and woods, in gay confusion rise,
 Impearl'd with dew-drops, glisten to the skies;
 The glorious sun harmonious rolls along,
 Gaze of the sage, and idol of the throng,
 The Lord of life and light, and patron of
 the song.

Where gentle love in consentaneous minds
 An off'ring pure, an honest altar finds,
 My Delia where, recluse in dim retreat,
 Relenting comes, her lover's vows to meet—
 In that sweet hour when fairy twilight's
 reign
 Sweeps the long shadows o'er the glimm'ring
 plain,
 Thro' the fine frame when panting tremors
 move,
 And melts the soul in ecstasies of love.

Each swelling grace and undulated charm,
 The bosom's pant, the rosy-winding arm,
 The thrilling languish of the liquid eye,
 Which coyly grants the love it seems to fly;
 All these my Delia owns; nor these alone
 Beam the blue eye, or heave the virgin zone;
 The generous transports of a feeling mind,
 Slave to no precept, by no rule confin'd,
 No bigot prejudice with rude controul
 Chill'd the young ardour of her buoyant soul,
 But rapturous hope, and eager fond surprise,
 Lives in her mien, and sparkles in her eyes;
 Each look is love, and every action grace,
 Nature each word, all intellect her face!
 I feel her thrilling touch, her glance of fire,
 Each reeling sense in ecstasy expire,
 Throbs every nerve while rapture whelms
 my breast—
 Come then, expressive silence, muse the rest.

U

SONNET,

SONNET,

Written on visiting a Place of Residence during Childhood.

AH pleasing scenes where once my childhood stray'd,
 In thoughtless innocence securely blest!
 No busy passions then inspir'd my breast,
 No guilty fears my infant bosom sway'd.
 Ye fields, ye lawns, ye woodbine-twisted bow'rs,
 Oft have I sat beneath your lovely shades,
 Or wander'd slow amid the grassy glades,
 And gather'd dew-sprent wreaths of smiling flow'rs.
 Each well-known object that I now review,
 The shaded park, or antiquated hall,
 Does some fond traces in my mind renew,
 Some long-forgotten friendship does recall,
 And many a promised joy from Fancy's store,
 That once could charm, but now can charm no more.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET,

In a Series of Elegies, by JOHN DELL, of DOVER, in KENT; now first published.

ELEGY THE FIRST.

O COULD I hide from Memory's steadfast eye
 The pencil'd story of my earlier years!
 O'er the sad view she heaves the lingering sigh,
 And drops at every glance her fruitless tears.
 See yonder altar where the tablet lies,
 O'er which the plaintive maid with grace reclines:
 Now to her breast she clasps the fatal prize,
 Now all her soul to wild Despair resigns!

Lo the bright ray which gilds its pictur'd morn!

By Hope's fair hand that magic tint was laid!
 What fairy prospects all the work adorn!

Nor Fear, nor Sorrow, introduce a shade!

Now mark its alter'd noon! ah! there survey
 Pale, prostrate Grief implore the opening tomb!

Extinct is all the lovely flush of day!
 One glimmering taper only lights the gloom!

Wrapt in a sable cloud behold Despair!
 She points to Misery's wounds, and bids her die;

Who lifts her eyes to Heav'n in fervent pray'r,

Tho' not a gleam of hope illumines the sky!

O from that record, Memory! turn thine eyes,
 Nor bid their beauteous orbs thus frantic roll,

Then might I yet life's comforts learn to prize,

Might yet bring quiet to my wounded soul.

Why dwell, fond maid! on every lost delight?

Why strive each feature of my hopes to save?
 For this I sleepless pass the long, long night!

For this impatient wait the opening grave!

Some angel! bear the tablet far away,

O plunge it deeply in oblivion's wave!

Then I no more should linger thro' the day,
 No more impatient wait my opening grave.

Then long-lost peace—then smiling ease were mine;

Then I no more should wake th' impassion'd lyre!

O self-tormenting maid, the gift resign,
 And far from these ill omen'd scenes retire!
 (To be continued.)

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WYATT, for constructing BRIDGES and other BUILDINGS, &c. without the USE of WOOD.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. SAMUEL WYATT, of Chelsea College, Middlesex, architect, for a method of making and constructing bridges, warehouses, and other buildings, without the use of wood, as a necessary constituent part thereof.

The principle of this invention is entirely in the employment of iron, cast in such forms as, when put together, will make a complete whole, either a bridge, arched cieling, &c. without the use of timber, or any kind of cramps, screws, or fastenings, except lead or cement run into the interstices and joinings of the several pieces. The bridge, which the patentee proposes, is composed of successive rows of hollow pillars of iron laid horizontally, each row divided by solid plates of the same metal, perforated to receive the ter-

mination of one set of pillars, and the beginning of the next, and the whole, when put together, forming a very wide arch. Some idea may, perhaps, be formed of this series, by supposing it to be a *façade*, or double colonade of pillars, with merely their connecting architrave, thrown down, and lying horizontally, or nearly so, and the architrave of the one series serving as a base for the next, and so on successively, allowing for the curve of the arch, till the requisite length is completed. The iron arch abuts against masonry-work on each side; and the interstices between the pillars are filled up with light iron frame-work, so as to bring the whole on a sufficient level to support the pavement.

Another part of this patent is the construction of flooring and roofs of cast-iron, also without any bolts, screws, or other joinings. For the cieling, which must be somewhat vaulted, the patentee uses iron plates, which, when connected together, form

form the segment of a large circle, and are supported upon iron pillars. A kind of circular socket, fitting upon the top of the pillar, and projecting from it on every side, forms the connection and support of the ceiling-plates upon the pillars, and serve as the basis of the pillars of the upper story if requisite.

MR. WEEKS, for a TANNERY APPARATUS.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JOSEPH WEEKS, of Plympton Maurice, Devon, tanner, for an apparatus or set of machines for a tannery.

This set of machines consists, first, of a large cog-wheel, turned by horses, of the usual construction, which communicates power by means of horizontal spindles to three distinct sets of machinery. One of these is a double pump, of the common construction, with a set of pipes, with stop-cocks, to be employed in drawing the ooze liquor from the different pits, &c. Another machine is an iron cylinder, something like a wool-carding machine, furnished with projecting points, that are to tear and divide in small pieces the bark employed in this manufactory. The cylinder, as it revolves, almost touches an iron roller beneath, and the bark passing between the two, is reduced almost to powder, and when small enough, falls through an iron riddle, which receives all that the cylinder delivers. The third apparatus is a machine for paring and scraping the hides, which is done, in the common way, by manual labour. The patentee performs it by a cylinder, set with knives, something like a roller for crimping linen, revolving on its axis, whilst the hide is strongly stretched on a board, and by the same power applied from the end of the axis of the cylinder, is presented in all its parts successively to the blades that are set round the cylinder.

MR. SMART, for a METHOD of making HOLLOW MASTS, YARDS, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. GEORGE SMART, of Camden Town, Middlesex, for a method of combining masts, yards, bowsprits, &c. hollow, so as to give them lightness and strength.

The principle of this invention, which requires a reference to the plates to be understood, consists in building up, or putting together, a great number of pieces of timber of small dimensions, and combining them by means of morticing, dove-tailing, &c. so as to produce an equal bearing on every part, and consequently the effect of a solid piece. A large mast is made by

slitting down a long spar longitudinally, into four parts, placing each of these at equal distances from each other, and separated by the distance requisite for the dimensions of the mast, and filling up the void spaces by planks morticed by very ingenious carpentry work, into each other, into the pieces of the spar, and into cross posts differently combined, which are set at intervals across the centre of the mast. When complete, it has much the appearance of a single piece, but may be made so, that the top-gallant-mast may let down into the top-mast, and these again into the lower-mast.

MR. SANDFORD, for manufacturing BRICKS, TILES, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. ISAAC SANDFORD, of Hartford, in Connecticut, North America, for a method of manufacturing bricks, tiles, and pottery-ware, &c.

The principle of this invention is to temper the clay, when ready for the moulds, by means of machinery, instead of manual labour, and to deliver it into the moulds, by a considerable mechanical force, which shall save time and labour. The machine is a conical tub, with the smallest end downwards, and firmly set upon an upright frame. A spindle, or shaft, is placed in the centre of the tub, extending from the bottom to some height above the tub. This latter projecting part is furnished with a horizontal lever, by which the spindle is made to revolve within the tub. The part contained in the tub is set with flyers, each of which is the section of a screw, and by revolving, acts as a force on the contents of the tub, which is the clay. By the construction of the flyers, and the angle at which they are set, the clay, when once at the bottom, cannot rise again. The clay, in its passage, becomes sufficiently tempered, and is screwed out of the bottom of the tub with great force, by means of the spindle, into the moulds that are placed beneath the tub, on the same platform which supports it. The moulds are set in a frame, and if for bricks, are regularly withdrawn when filled with clay, and others come on in succession, by means of a rack to which the mould-frames are fastened.

MR. PALMER, for LARGE ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. EBENEZER PALMER, stationer, Cheapside, London, for making the largest merchant's account books, to open so wide as to admit of being written in close to the back, upon a principle entirely new, and which instead of

weakening, gives it additional strength. The principle of the invention is the following. In addition to the common bands to which the paper is sewed, hinges are adapted, made of brass or copper, which consist of as many pieces as there are quires in the book. These pieces are small bars of about an inch and a half in length, and the tenth of an inch wide, more or less according to the size of the book. They are joined together by a kind of chain at both ends, composed of a number of small flat pieces, very much like the chain round

the barrel of a watch, each of which is perforated through by two holes, which the pivots at the ends of the bars pass, by which means the whole is linked together, and forms one hinge, which has as many joints as there are bars. Every bar has two holes, one near each end, through which the needle is passed, whereby every separate quire of the book is sewed to the hinges, so that in whatever part of the book there is occasion to write, it opens with as much freedom as a single quire of paper.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of PIERRE FRANÇOIS-ANDRÉ MÉCHAIN, ASTRONOMER of the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, and of the BOARD of LONGITUDE in PARIS.

MÉCHAIN was born at Laon, in the department de l'Aisne, on the 16th of August, 1744. His father was an architect in that town, and by his professional abilities and integrity had not so much increased his fortune as acquired the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Young Méchain was early sent to school in the college of the Jesuits; where his natural talents soon shone forth: he made a rapid progress, and distinguished himself by outstripping most of his school-fellows. After he had finished the usual course of studies, he was destined for the profession which his father exercised with so much approbation: in consequence of which resolution, he received more particular instruction in the mathematical and mechanical sciences, in drawing, masonry, carpentry, &c. In the space of three years he had made such progress in these preparatory studies, that at the age of 19 he was able not only to draw plans for large edifices, but even to superintend the execution of them.

His father had several buildings to construct for a nobleman of Picardy, a very learned man, who on this occasion became acquainted with young Méchain, who proved himself so able an assistant to his father. The nobleman soon observed that this intelligent and modest youth had enjoyed a good and careful education, and had acquired much knowledge, especially of the different branches of mathematics; and the more he saw of him, the more he found reason to esteem him for his good sense, the solidity of his conduct, and the rectitude and strictness of his moral principles. This induced him to request of Méchain's father, that during the winter, when at any rate all building is interrupted by the severity of the weather, he would

permit him to remain at his chateau, to instruct in the mathematical sciences, two of his sons, who were intended for the corps of engineers. The father consented; and our Méchain was received into the nobleman's house as tutor and domestic friend. The young men committed to his care made so rapid a progress in the study of mathematics, and his good conduct gave such satisfaction, that the nobleman could not sufficiently extoll his good fortune, to have found so excellent a friend and instructor for his sons.

Instead of a few weeks, therefore, Méchain remained eighteen months in this house, where he enjoyed the love and esteem of the whole family. He there became acquainted with Abbé Poule, the celebrated preacher, and with the learned De Champeaux; who both honored him with their esteem and friendship. These prudent and intelligent men, whose minds were enlarged by a knowledge of the world, soon discovered in their young friend talents which could be developed and perfected only on a more extensive theatre: they therefore advised him to go to Paris; and persuaded his father to place him in the excellently conducted *Ecole des ponts et chaussées*, where he would not only receive the best practical instruction in architecture, but likewise in the course of time be well provided for.

Furnished with good letters of recommendation, Méchain accordingly proceeded to Paris; and was immediately received into the school: but it was impossible for him to wait for an appointment in it.—The constitution of this school was as follows: the pupils were obliged to maintain themselves for several years at their own expence, and to wait an indeterminate time, shorter or longer according to circumstances, till it came to their turn to be promoted to an employment in the public service. Great losses and misfortunes having in this interval befallen his father, his

before

before not very considerable property was so much diminished, that he was no longer able to support his son in the expensive capital. Young Méchain, therefore, that he might no longer be a burthen to his distressed parents, and earn a sufficiency for his own subsistence, was obliged to strike into a new mode of life and path to preferment. He accordingly left the school in Paris, and undertook the education of two young noblemen in the country, near Sens, distant 3 French miles from Paris; whereby he not only ensured to himself a livelihood, but was by rigid economy enabled to assist his parents.

In the mean time his father's circumstances became daily worse and worse; and he was under the necessity of going to Paris, to carry on, against powerful opponents and oppressors, an expensive law-suit, which at last robbed him of all the little property he had remaining. It was the almost desperate situation, however, to which his father was thus reduced, which gave to the fortunes of our Méchain a new and happy turn, and proved the occasion of his devoting his future life to astronomy. By the loss of his law-suit the elder Méchain fell into the greatest distress, not having a sufficient sum left to defray the expences of his journey homeward. In this embarrassment he applied to his excellent son; who however could not supply him with ready money, having already given to his indigent father every penny he could spare. He therefore wrote to him with an aching heart, that he had left in the care of a friend at Paris an astronomical quadrant; desiring his father to sell it, and with the money obtained from it to defray the expences of his journey. Impelled by the most pressing necessity, the elder Méchain offered the instrument for sale to Lalande. This eminent astronomer bought the quadrant; made inquiry of the seller relative to its former possessor; and became desirous of being personally acquainted with a young man, who merely from the love of the science, had been induced to expend his pocket-money in purchasing such an instrument. Lalande expressed this wish with such warmth and zeal to the venerable and unfortunate father, that young Méchain went to Paris, and presented himself before the worthy patriarch of all astronomers.

Lalande received the young man with his usual politeness and kindness; entered into conversation with him; and soon perceived that he had well prepared himself for astronomy, and acquired a sufficient stock of preliminary mathematical and astronomical knowledge; and that, to per-

fect himself in that science, he only required to be properly directed and encouraged; and that in him he should enlist under the banners of Astronomy an adherent who would one day be able to render the most important services. And the sequel proved the justness of this opinion. What astronomer is ignorant of the ardent zeal with which Lalande glows for the promotion of the science to which he has devoted himself! In him every man of talents and promising genius finds an admirer and protector: and great is the number of learned men whom he has assisted by word and deed, by sacrificing his own interests, and with money as far as lay in his power.

Lalande sketched out for our Méchain a plan for pursuing his studies; communicated to him the proof-sheets of the second edition of his *Astronomie*,* which was then in the press, and which was published in 1771, in 4 volumes; lent him books; gave him calculations to execute; and encouraged him frequently to write to and give him an account of the progress he had made. Quite enchanted by so unexpected a reception, Méchain returned to the country to his pupils; and applied with ardent zeal to the study of astronomy. A regular epistolary correspondence now commenced between the newly-enlisted astronomer and his director and benefactor. Méchain frequently addressed himself to his instructor for advice, and communicated to him his remarks, which more and more betrayed a thinking mind, and a natural capacity for the science. In the same proportion increased likewise Lalande's zeal and friendship for this promising youth. He sent him every new proof-sheet of his work, with the request, that he would favour him with his remarks on it, as those he had already received had been found very proper and useful; as thence he could best judge, what subject had not been treated of with sufficient perspicuity, and what difficulties beginners had most to contend with in the study of that work. Thus Lalande's Astronomy was not a little improved as to a more perspicuous and systematical manner of explaining the subject.

A short time after this, when Lalande made his customary excursion to his native town, Bourg en Bresse, he took a circuitous way, merely for the purpose of visiting our Méchain at the Chateau where he resided, and to animate him anew in the prosecution of his studies. He found the young astronomer glowing with enthu-

* Another proof, that Lalande's writings (even while yet in the press) formed the most eminent French astronomers now living.

fiasm; and was astonished at the great progress he had made in so short a time, and at the expertness he had attained in the most difficult astronomical calculations. Lalande therefore expressed to Méchain his entire satisfaction, and promised him, that if he continued to devote himself to the study of astronomy with the same diligence and effect, he would provide farther for him, and procure for him some appointment in that department. This encouragement gave redoubled ardor to the diligence of Méchain. In a short time he had made himself master of all Lalande's elementary Book of Astronomy, and not only acquired a knowledge of all the theories, but likewise a great expertness in calculating eclipses of the sun and moon and of the planets. Lalande employed him in many such calculations. For the astronomer Darquier of Toulouse he likewise made many calculations, reduced his observations, drew results from them, and compared them with the astronomical Tables.

In the year 1772, Lalande called our Méchain to Paris, and procured for him the place of an *Astronome-hydrographe* in the archive of maps and charts, or *Depôt de la Marine*, at Versailles, in which the celebrated geographer Rizzi-Zannoni then held the office of *Chef-hydrographe*. But unluckily at this period, the most hostile disputes existed between the Minister and the Inspector of this *Depôt*, who was always an *officier-général* of the marine. Intrigues had surrounded the Minister; birth, relationship and court-favor, which under the late French Government, then rapidly hastening to its destruction, were the only valid merits, had raised men totally unqualified to the highest and most lucrative places in the *Depôt*. The having the ignorant creatures of the Minister thus imperiously forced upon him, had so embittered the Inspector-general of that department, that he totally absented himself from it. These disagreeable circumstances, and the extreme smallness of the salary of an *Astronome-hydrographe*, rendered Méchain's situation both unpleasant and precarious, as from the ill-humour of an enraged and omnipotent minister the dissolution of the whole office might hourly be expected. Méchain therefore gave in his resignation, with the approbation of Lalande, who recommended him to a very lucrative tutorship in the house of Madame de la Popelinière; where he was enabled to spare more from his income towards assisting his unfortunate and indigent relations.

It was now intended to give to the *Depôt de la Marine* quite a new organization.

Méchain was offered his former place, with the promise of soon having his salary increased. But he shewed no great inclination to accept it, as he placed no confidence in this promise, nor in the duration of the new constitution of the *Depôt*. Zannoni himself came to Paris to persuade him: but it was not till after the *Chef d'Escadre* Marquis de Chabert had been appointed inspector of the *Depôt*, that he was prevailed upon by the repeated and flattering invitations of that nobleman. He removed to Versailles, and filled his former place undisturbed 18 months, greatly to the satisfaction of his superiors.

At the accession of the unfortunate Louis XVI. the displaced Inspector of the *Depôt*, who had been the new king's instructor in marine affairs, recovered his former great authority. The Minister, his mortal enemy was disgraced; and he in his turn displaced his creature, the Marquis of Chabert, to whom he left only the title of an *Adjoint*, which at the same time was bestowed on the Chevalier de Fleurieu, a captain of the navy.

No sooner was the restored Inspector re-established in power, than he began to make a total change in the department under his controul; he drove from their posts Zannoni and all those employed under him. This misfortune likewise befell our Méchain, because he was a *protégé* of Lalande, Chabert, and Zannoni, men whom the Inspector mortally hated as friends of the late Minister. Thus was Méchain again without employment. But a few days after, the new Inspector sent for him, and declared to him that he had been induced, not in consequence of any representations made in his favour, but solely of his own accord, and from the personal esteem which he entertained for his distinguished merit, to request his acceptance of his former place in the *Depôt*;—and that, on account of his great abilities and valuable knowledge, he had not only doubled his salary, but insured the continuance of it to him by a royal *brevêt*.* That he had dismissed him for a short time, merely for the purpose of proving to Lalande and Chabert, that he would suffer none of their creatures to be forced upon him, and that, without any regard to favor or patronage, he would, from his own knowledge of their personal merit,

* Under the monarchical Government of France, there was a great difference between place-men à *brevêt*, and those without. The former were in the service of the king; but the latter depended entirely on the will of the heads of the different offices, who could appoint and dismiss them at pleasure.

appoint proper persons to fill the different offices of the *Depôt*.* Méchain accordingly a third time entered upon his office of *Astronome-hydrographe*.

Soon after, the new Inspector-general removed the *Depôt de la Marine* from Versailles to Paris, for the purpose, he said, of freeing himself from the intrigues and influence of the minister and his agents, and that he might be nearer the learned men and artists whose advice and assistance he might require. It was he who conceived the project of forming, from actual observations, new charts of the whole coast of France on the Atlantic. All harbours, promontories, rocks, and sandbanks, were to be determined and laid down with the greatest geographical exactness, all anchorage-places, roads, shallows, &c. most carefully sounded, and the times of high-water observed. Our Méchain received the important and honorable commission, conjointly with La Bretonnière, an officer of the royal navy, to conduct this business, and put the plan in execution. The necessary preparations were immediately ordered; and they made two voyages, the first with a sloop and cutter, the second with only two sloops. The American war, which commenced in 1778, soon put an end to this useful expedition; and during the short time they had been employed on the work, they were only able to survey the tract between Nieuport and St. Maloes, a space, if measured along the coast, of about 100 French sea-miles.

Eight charts, in the largest *grand-aigle* size, were the result of this well-conducted survey. They were engraved already in 1778; but from unfavorable circumstances, the war, and some jealousies, they were not published till two years ago. Other causes, which this is not the place to develop, hindered the prosecution of this useful and necessary undertaking.

The new Inspector survived his restoration to his office not above one year. During the whole time of his administration, he honored Méchain with his friendship and unbounded confidence. When Méchain returned from his second expedition along the coast, the Inspector was dead; and the Marquis de Chabert had succeeded him. In the Marquis he found an unaltered friend; and from that time their connection became still more intimate.

* Lalande's greatest enemy (and such the new Inspector was) must however acknowledge that he had not abused his influence by recommending any person, either unworthy or not properly qualified.

Chabert had, since the year 1751, made several literary voyages in the Mediterranean, and to America, for the purpose of perfecting the sciences of geography and navigation, and brought back a number of useful and interesting observations. These Méchain reduced and calculated, and drew from them important results, particularly for rectifying the charts of the Mediterranean sea.*

It is incredible what an immense number of observations Méchain has calculated astronomically for the correction of sea-charts of various parts of the four quarters of the globe; and how many doubtful situations of islands, rocks, coasts, &c. he has with critical diligence determined from the journals of navigators. Méchain is the Dalrymple and Rennel of the French; if he be not, like them, known in the literary world as a great geographer, but rather as an astronomer, the cause is, that he never published single maps on his own account and his own name, but has constantly worked for the *Depôt*; and that the charts which are there published, never bear the names of the single members employed in forming them, but are called the charts of the Royal *Depôt*. Nor has Méchain published any of his calculations, which would fill many volumes;† he only communicated the results, which served as the ground-work of the new charts of the *Depôt*.

Méchain did not confine himself to the

* See in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Paris for 1759, p. 217 and p. 484, the Marquis's "*Projet d'Observations astronomiques et hydrographiques, pour parvenir à former pour la Mer Méditerranée une Suite des Cartes exactes, accompagnées d'un Portulan, sous le titre de Neptune Français, second volume*." This is the same Marquis de Chabert, of whom mention is made in vol. vii. p. 626 of our Magazine, as having received permission from Louis XVI. to observe along with Le Mounier, in the king's presence, at the chateau of St. Hubert, the transit of Venus in 1769.

† Méchain was never eager to acquire celebrity by authorship. He left it to others to make known the results of his labours; and contented himself with having furnished what was useful. Thus, for instance, Captain Fleurieu in his work, which appeared in 1790, entitled "*Découvertes des Français en 1768 et 1769 dans le Sud-Est de la Nouvelle Guinée*," published Méchain's treatise relative to the true position of Port Praslin in New Ireland. But there is a vast number of similar labours which Méchain might and should publish: and it will be a real loss for the sciences of astronomy and geography, if they are not published.

theory of astronomy: he was not merely a calculating, but likewise a practical astronomer. Whilst yet residing at Versailles, he purchased at his own expence some instruments; and the Duke of Ayen,* a great lover and patron of astronomy, who esteemed Méchain on account of his talents and amiable qualities, lent him his. Lalande wished to procure him an opportunity of making himself known to the Royal Academy of Sciences. Méchain observed at Versailles, on the 14th of April, 1774, the occultation of the Bull's-eye by the Moon: he wrote a small dissertation thereon, which Lalande laid before the Academy. It was declared worthy of the honour of being received into and printed in the collection of *Mémoires présentées à l'Académie*.† By this and other observations, and by the calculation of some difficult orbits of comets, our Méchain became more and more advantageously known to the Academy and its members.

In the year 1781, he had the good fortune to discover two comets, on the 28th of June and the 9th of October: he pursued their course, and at the same time calculated their paths. Of the French astronomers, he was one of the first who most carefully observed the new planet discovered in that year by Dr. Herschel, and calculated its path in several parabolas and in a circle. The first elliptical path which Laplace calculated, and by which this newly discovered heavenly body, which had before that been taken for a comet, was raised to the rank of a planet, is founded on four very accurate observations by Méchain.

In the following year, 1782, the Academy of Sciences adjudged to him a prize for a dissertation relative to the celebrated comet which appeared in the years 1532 and 1661, and which was by some astronomers expected to return in the year 1789. Méchain proved in this excellent-prize dissertation‡, that the comet of 1532 and of 1661 was not one and the same, but two quite different heavenly bodies, and that they would not return in 1789; which assertion was likewise completely justified by the event. This so honorably acquired

prize opened to him the gates of the Academy; and he was in the same year admitted as *Affocié ordinaire* into this society of the most celebrated and learned men of France.

How diligent and indefatigable an observer of the heavens Méchain always was and still is, appears from his having, since the year 1781, discovered eleven new comets, two of them last year, the one in August, and the other about Christmas, during the severe winter of 1799. And although Messier may surpass him as to the number of such discoveries in the heavens; yet it may be asserted of Méchain, that no astronomer yet, either of the present or any former age, has singly discovered, observed and calculated so many comets. Not less than *twenty-four* new paths of comets has he calculated according to different methods; and it may be said of him with truth, that in him is united at the same time the merit of a Messier and of a Pingré.

In the year 1780 the Duke of Ayen had formed the design of having a large military map of Germany, and a similar one of the theatre of war in Italy, drawn up. This plan the Office for Foreign Affairs had before wished to put in execution, but from a want of money it was deferred from time to time. The Duke, therefore, resolved to have these maps prepared at his own expence, and engraved, under the condition that the War-office, and the Office for Foreign Affairs, should buy a certain number of copies, and communicate to him all their maps, manuscript draughts, *plans-de-campagne*, and other materials in their possession, which might be useful for the new maps. These conditions were agreed too: the Duke had besides, of his own, a rich collection of the best and most splendid maps; and collected, for the purpose, a great number of valuable draughts and memoirs by means of his friends and relations, many of whom were generals and marshals of France, and had themselves made campaigns in the above-mentioned countries. All these excellent materials he caused to be reduced to one scale by his aide-de-camp and geographico-military engineer, assisted by several draughtsmen. But this was not sufficient for the formation of accurate maps. It was requisite to have an astronomico-geographical net, and carefully determined points, by which the designers must be directed in the incorporating of particular maps. This most important part of the business the Marquis committed to Méchain, as it had before been

* Of the family of the Noailles, grandee of Spain of the first class, knight of the golden fleece, captain of the Gardes-du-Corps of the king, and honorary member of the Academy of Sciences.

† *Hist. de l'Acad. roy. des Sc. de Paris pour l'Année 1774*, p. 84, and *Mémoires*, p. 21.

‡ *Mémoires de Mathem. et Phys. présentées à l'Acad. R. des Sc. par divers Savans, et lus dans ses Assemblées*. Tom. x. Paris, 1785, p. 333.

been by the Office for Foreign Affairs. This task he performed with extraordinary diligence. He collected as many observations and determinations of the longitude and latitude of places as he could, calculated them anew, examined the whole of Cassini's triangular mensurations in Germany, and the geodetic surveys of separate districts; and deduced therefrom, as the result of his fatiguing labours, a great number of exactly determined points on which he might construct the whole skeleton of the maps. He calculated the projection, and drew it himself on each section; and inserted on each sheet the astronomically fixed points. He then examined every separate map or draught used for the detail, compared them with the best accounts of travels, with single memoirs, the marching-routes of armies, &c. and thus determined the value of these auxiliary materials. In the orthography of the names of places, &c. he chiefly followed Büsching. This is the only true method to draw, from existing materials, exact maps of countries which have not yet been trigonometrically and astronomically laid down. In the course of four years this map of Germany, on nine large sheets, was completed, together with a general map. Soon after followed the map of the North of Italy, on three sheets; to render it perfect no expence was spared, and both the drawing and engraving were executed in a masterly manner. The government bought the fixed number of copies, and the Duke d'Ayen, too noble-minded and magnanimous to wish to derive any profit from the undertaking, made a present of all the copper-plates to his engineer and aide de-camp, Chaucard, as a reward for his trouble. When, during the convulsions of the revolution, Chaucard emigrated from France, he sold all these plates to the geographer Dezauche, from whom the maps may now be purchased. Méchain's trouble and desert in the execution of these maps was certainly equal to Chaucard's, yet he performed his part without any reward or emolument! The maps are reckoned among the best we yet have, and they are still sought for and esteemed by connoisseurs. But how few geographers know, that the excellency of them was chiefly owing to Méchain.

The *Connaissance des tems à l'usage des Astronomes et des Navigateurs* is one of the oldest astronomical annals, which the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris published in an uninterrupted series from their institution in the year 1679. The most celebrated astronomers of the Academy,

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Picard, Lefebvre, Lieutaud, Godin, Maraldi, La Lande, Jeaurat, were, during the course of a century, the calculators and editors of this astronomical calendar. In the year 1786, Méchain received from the Academy the honourable commission to prepare and superintend the publication of these ephemerides of the Heavens; and till the time of the general confusion in France, from the year 1788 to 1794, he edited seven volumes of them.

In the year 1784 the English Government caused a trigonometrical junction of the two most celebrated observatories in Europe, of Greenwich and Paris, to be undertaken. And when in the year 1787 Major-general Roy had completed his net of triangles from London to Dover, the French Academy was requested to send commissioners to assist in connecting it across the sea with Cassini's net of triangles at Dover. Méchain had the honour to be nominated one of the three astronomers appointed by the Academy for this important commission. He accordingly set out for England, and on his part contributed not a little to the successful termination of the undertaking; and the three commissioners published conjointly an account of their operations*.

When in 1791 it was proposed in the National Assembly to introduce an uniformity of weights and measures throughout France, the project was submitted to the Royal Academy of Sciences for their opinion. They proposed to measure for this purpose an arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona. The admeasurement of the degree was accordingly committed to two of the ablest academicians, and Méchain had again the honour to be appointed one of the commissioners. He undertook the southern part of the mensuration, in the Pyrenees and in Spain; De Lambre, the northern. The results of this great and important undertaking are already known to our readers; and we expect to learn more concerning it from a work now printing at Paris, which will contain a circumstantial detail of all the operations and mensurations.

During this mensuration Méchain was several times in the most imminent danger. He had a very dangerous fall on one of his triangle-stations from one of the highest mountains in the Pyrenees. In Catalonia he nearly lost his life, while employed in

* *Exposé des Operations faites en France en 1787, pour la Jonction des Observatoires de Paris et de Greenwich, par M. M. Cassini, Méchain et Le Gendre, Paris 1790, 4to.*

saving a friend from being killed by an hydraulic machine, whereby he himself received a dangerous wound in the head, and had the bone that connects the right shoulder with the neck, fractured in two places. The hardships he underwent during the measuring of the degree in these mountainous regions; his great care and anxiety caused to him by the unhappy and helpless condition of his family,* which he had left behind him in Paris at the mercy of the murderers and monsters who then inundated his native country with blood; and from which he was separated during seven years; the total loss of the property of his wife, and of the savings of many years, which he had placed in the public funds; all these sufferings irrecoverably destroyed his health and ruined his constitution. He was attacked by dangerous diseases, from which he has not yet recovered. To Méchain the superintendence of the National Observatory is at present committed; there he resides, and is now employed in putting it in better order, and in supplying it with and erecting, new instruments.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of MODERN FRENCH AUTHORS, with a RAPID VIEW of their PRINCIPAL WORKS.

GAUSSIN (J. J. A.)

PROFESSOR at the College de France. He has translated, for the first time, the *Expedition of the Argonauts*, or the *Conquest of the golden Fleece*, a Greek poem, in four cantos, by Apollonius of Rhodes: and it is reputed one of the best productions that has appeared for a long time.

CASTEL (R. R.)

To this pleasing writer France owes a charming poem entitled *Les Plantes*, which before had never been the subject of a poem in that country. The tender Muse has wherewith to be gratified in the beauty, variety, and extent of this delightful work. The author has not endeavoured, to make a treatise of botany in verse of his performance, but he writes like a scientific person on a great number of plants, from the humble violet to the majestic *seiba*, which is said to be one of the largest and most lofty trees growing on the face of the globe.

DAUPHIN (DE VERDUN)

This writer is only known by his romance entitled, *La dernière Héloïse*, or

* A son of Méchain, 20 years of age, was sent as astronomer with Bonaparte to Egypt.

Lettres de Junie à Salisbury, which ran through several editions. The Muse calls, to this her pupil with an encouraging voice, to continue a career, in which his first step was marked by a triumph.

GABIOT (DE SALINS)

Whose name stands at the foot of the title-page of the poem, *Le Duel*, is accused of having made too free with the works of Goldoni. In the list of his pieces, which, for length is compared to the litany, several are mentioned as evidences of plagiarism. Gabiot was one of the directors at Audinot's, and in that capacity consulted on the articles of poetry; in which situation his accusers charge him with the literary breach of confidence towards several young writers, who offered their works to that theatre. Prevot, St. Remi, and Lambert, are named among those who have claims on the borrowed plumage of Gabiot, whom the angry critics seem willing to expose like the naked jay.

DEGUERLE

Of the *Société Libre des Sciences et Arts*, and of that of *Belles Lettres*.

His first step in the literary career was marked with success, in an ill-printed volume entitled *Les Amours*, but which the true connoisseurs in poetry appreciated at its just value. It was difficult to appear after Dorat, Bertin, Parny and Bornes: C. Deguerle, however, in translating various pieces of Catullus, Tibullus, and other voluptuous Latin poets, is not left behind. He has just given proofs that to the talent of poetry he joins that of erudition and just criticism, in his translation of the Civil War of Petronius, of which the notes are interesting; and in the *Eloge des Perruques*, under the name of *d'Akerlio*. This last work, undertaken to engage in a particular manner the attention of the fair sex, deserves to be equally well received by the friends of the higher order of literature, and to be placed by the side of the learned apologists for little things, such as Daniel Heinsius, Erasmus, Grosley, Cardan, and Sallengre.

The French at this time manifest a rage for translation, as if it were necessary to draw the arts and sciences again from ruins. While one poet was at work upon Claudian's *Rape of Proserpine*,

BAOUR-LORMIAN

The author of "Premier and Second Mot," was putting into French verse, Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, to which undertaking he was encouraged by the immoderate flattery of his first essays in the art.

art. He is said, however, to have spurred his Pegasus on at too adventurous a rate, and has in consequence stumbled over some very illegitimate verses. The witty Lebrun speaks as follows of Baour's lame lines in the Fanal :

“ Quelle immonde poésie
Que celle de ce Marsias,
Qui puise son ambrosie,
Dans les étables d'Augias !
Sont ce fatras ridicule
Que sottise lui dicta,
Et dont Baour t'infesta ;
Est ce que le bon Catulle
Nommait *Cacata Charta*.”

In Baour's “Second Mot” appears the following line

“ L'ennui qu'inspire un sot ne le gagne jamais.”

which, his critics observe, makes its own application by the time ten of his verses are read, out of the eighteen thousand of which the astonishing translation of his “Jerusalem Delivered” is composed.

LACLOS (CHODERLOS)

Is the author of that immortal chef-d'œuvre, *Les Liaisons dangereuses*. It is conjectured that this work, unhappily too much dispersed, contains the recital of his own adventures.

The seductive poison of this book is the more subtle and dangerous, as it is breathed out with all the charms and graces of style ; and in short with all the magic of which language is susceptible. It is thought it has done more mischief to morals in the few years since its publication, than all the books of its kind had done for a century before. The infamous romance of *Justine* is the only one capable of disputing the criminal superiority with it in the number of its victims. Woe betide those mothers of families who, by

their culpable neglect or imprudence, let this romance fall into the hands of their daughters ! We know not whether the author of a similar work, however great may be his literary merit (as is the case in this instance), ought to applaud himself for his triumphs.

LAMARTELIERE

Robert Chef de Brigands, is of his translation. The success of his *Misanthropie & Repentir* gave him the idea of choosing (and that he has done with taste) from the German theatre whatever was most interesting, and best designed for decorating the French scene. The young authors in the dramatic walk cannot but be pleased with him therefore, for thus opening, as it were, a new mine for them to work in.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.

A writer has said “ I could wish only to have been the author of *Paul and Virginie*, but if I had written “ *Etudes de la Nature*” (*The Studies of Nature*), I would not have undertaken *Paul and Virginie* ; a work better done perhaps. It is easy for a sensible well-informed man, endued with the softer affections, to compose a pretty romance ; but a romance is a trifle compared with profound researches into nature and the origin and basis of society, as well as into the means of rendering men happier and, above all, better ; but whatever the former may be (he concludes), I would rather have written ten pages of *Paul and Virginie*, than the letters from Gabrielle de Vergy to her sister, the “ *Anniversaire d'un Dauphin*,” and all the other poems of the like nature, with which the *Journal des Dames*, and the *Mercur de France*, have been larded by J. J. W. D'Abancourt, *officier du roi*.”

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to decline inserting the Letter signed “ *A Rector*,” as we are convinced that it is an assumed signature, and think it not liberal with respect to the persons whose cause it opposes.

The remarks of Hibernicus would, we conceive, be very trite to most of our readers

J. M. M. is informed, that we have no present occasion for the kind of assistance he offers :

The subject of Celtic Origins could only be made interesting by a depth of knowledge which we do not find in the letter sent us relative to it.

Nearly the same may be said concerning A Manufacturer's Letter on National Wealth.

We wish to avoid Latin Poetry, unless peculiarly distinguished by its merit or subject.

The idea of a Society for providing Work for the Unemployed Poor, has, we believe, no novelty. To bring it to effect would require much more thought than our Correspondent has bestowed upon it.

We believe Eutheates will find, upon a little enquiry, that the Abbé Barthelemy is correct in his representation of the antiquity of pledging and drinking healths.

The Essay on Health and Long Life does not suit our Miscellany.

The Toleration of Roman Catholics has been so much discussed in parliamentary speeches, that A Protestant's Letter on the subject seems to us superfluous.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. HAGER's Introduction to a knowledge of Chinese Writing and of the Chinese Language, is printing in London, in a superb manner, by Bensley, decorated with several hundred characters and engravings. This curious work, the first of the kind which has appeared in Europe, will contain a familiar explanation of the Chinese elementary characters, and enable any person to understand and read the common Chinese books. It will equally introduce the Chinese to an acquaintance with the English language. Prefixed will appear a learned dissertation on the Chinese letters, and on their various changes from their origin to the present time, together with a comparison of them with the Egyptian, Mexican, and other ancient hieroglyphics.

The admired *Picture of Palermo*, written by the same learned author, during his examination in that city of the Arabic Forgeries of the Abbé Vella*, has been elegantly translated by Mrs. ROBINSON, and will be published in two or three weeks. Some engraved specimens of the most important of Vella's forgeries will be introduced in the course of the work.

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Islands prior to the Invasion of Cæsar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Bramins of Benares. Britain is, in this treasure of antiquity, called by a name which signifies *the Holy Island*. The Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names very similar to their present ones, and Stonehenge is described as a *grand Hindoo temple*! A translation of this interesting MS. is preparing for early publication, by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

The great map of Persia, on which Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY has been employed for two years, is now almost completed. The scale is so large as to admit of many hundred names not to be found in any other map; and it comprehends not only the Empire of Persia, but the adjoining regions on the east and west part of India and Tartary, Mesopotamia, Armenia, &c. The names are all written in the Arabic or Persian character, as Sir William designs this map for the Persian monarch, to whom he intends to present it in person. He will preserve, we understand, a copy of it, with the names written also in European letters, and will probably publish it.

In addition to the information we have already given respecting the publication of Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist, we are further enabled to state that a Dissertation on Nullities will be annexed by Mr. Taylor to this work. In this dissertation Mr. Taylor promises, from the singular nature and importance of the discoveries which he has made in this very obscure species of algorithm, to unfold AN ENTIRE NEW BRANCH OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE; and at the same time to elucidate the nature of the *TO EN*, or *The One*, of the Pythagoreans and Plato, which is so often mentioned by Aristotle in the course of his *Metaphysics*.

Dr. MOODIE, of Bath, who was professionally employed with his Majesty's forces in India, during the last war, is preparing for the press a *History of the Military and Political Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan*, from the commencement of the war with France in 1744, to the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sultan in 1784. This work will be comprised in three large volumes, royal quarto, embellished with upwards of thirty maps, charts, plans and views, illustrative of the subject. The very great expence attending a work of this comprehensive nature induces the author to solicit the patronage of the public; more particularly hoping for the encouragement of the British officers who are or have been employed in India, as they must feel themselves peculiarly interested in the important subject which now engages his attention; for, although emolument be not his object, yet he is desirous of presenting his work to the public without incurring any considerable risk by the impression.

A new general Survey of Great Britain, by the Messrs. DANIEL and SAMUEL LYSONS, is in great forwardness. It will be illustrated with maps, plans and engravings of antiquities, and be printed in quarto. The publication will commence with the counties of Bedford and Bucks.

At the same time will be published, separately, a series of Views of the most interesting and picturesque Objects in each county, by Mr. WILLIAM BYRNE, from drawings by the most eminent artists.

The Epic Poem of *Richard the First*, from the elegant pen of Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS, will publicly appear early in the winter. We understand it consists of eighteen

* Vide Monthly Mag. No. 56, p. 129.

eighteen books, and will extend to two handsome volumes in octavo.

Mr. CHARLES R. AIKIN has undertaken to collect and arrange, in the compass of a small tract, all the facts which have transpired relative to the INOCULATION FOR THE COW-POX, including practical directions, &c. &c. Such a comprehensive work is now rendered necessary by the late multiplication of pamphlets and facts on this truly important subject.

Mr. JOHN BARROW, auditor-general of public accounts at the Cape of Good Hope, has in the press a volume of Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa, in 1797 and 1798; to which will be annexed a description of the present state, population and produce of the extensive colony at the Cape, and a map constructed from actual observations.

A second edition of Dr. CHISHOLM'S Essay on the Malignant and Pestilential Fever of Grenada, greatly enlarged, will be speedily published.

The poems of Mr. G. DYER are printed; but as, from the nature of the work, they have been so long delayed, they will not be published, for obvious reasons, till the winter.

The Medical and Physical Journal, which, under the direction of the Doctors BRADLEY, BATTY, and NOEHDEN, continues to enjoy a larger degree of reputation than any other medical periodical work in Europe, is now regularly translated into German, and republished, with notes, &c. upon the continent. Its reception in America has been evinced by the extracts from it published in the best periodical works of the United States; and its universal currency in Great Britain and Ireland is proved by the variety of its correspondence from all the most intelligent and celebrated practitioners.

Mr. THOMAS SKINNER SURR, author of *George Barnwell*, &c. has nearly finished a novel under the title of "*Splendid Misery*."

A Memoir of the life of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, the historian, including many of his letters, and a critical account of his writings, will, in a short time, be given to the public, by Mr. DUGALD STUART, of Edinburgh. It was composed several years since. Its publication has been delayed, till Mr. Stuart could procure some of Dr. Robertson's letters to his friends, which he was desirous to insert in his Memoir.

Dr. JAMES GREGORY, of Edinburgh, has just printed a Memorial for the patrons of the Infirmary, or Public Hospital, of that city; in which he proposes, that the

surgeons of the institution shall in future be permanently attached to it; and points out many disadvantages attending the present mode, in which all the resident surgeons of the College serve in the Infirmary by rotation. In this memorial, he enters deeply into the consideration of certain differences subsisting, at present, among the surgeons of Edinburgh, and introduces many interesting anecdotes in the medical history of that celebrated school.

DAVID HUME, esq. professor of Scottish law, in the University of Edinburgh, and nephew to the historian and philosopher, has just printed a valuable juridical work upon crimes, which will speedily be published in London. It forms a continuation of his work on the criminal law of Scotland; but enters more freely than that work into the general and philosophical discussion of the subject.

A review of the Agricultural Survey of the county of Lincoln by Mr. YOUNG, in which some of that gentleman's errors are with great severity exposed, will speedily be published by THOMAS STONE, esq. of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire.

A journal of several years' residence at Nootka Sound will, probably, be published next winter, by a gentleman who has lately arrived in town from that place.

Mr. NOBLE, surgeon in Birmingham, will, in a few weeks, publish Part I. of a Treatise on the Ophthalmy, and those diseases which are induced by Inflammations of the Eyes, with methods of cure considerably different from those in common use; to which will be subjoined an Enquiry into the Powers and Efficacy of many Applications, which are generally esteemed, and had recourse to, in different diseases of the eyes. The succeeding part will be prepared for the press as soon as possible.

Dr. CARSON, practitioner in midwifery, of the same town, is engaged in a small work on the treatment of Pregnant Women, in which it is his intention, principally to point out the most probable and advantageous means of preventing abortion.

The Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund have undertaken a publication under the direction of Mr. JOHN REEVES, and Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS. The work to consist of an Introduction, by Mr. BOSCAWEN; of Letters or Essays on Subjects of Importance to the general Object of the Society, addressed by Mr. Reeves to Mr. David Williams, the original founder of the Institution; and of answers to those essays or letters, comprising a History or an Historical Memoir of the Institution, by Mr. Williams; to which

which will be added, all the Poems recited at the Anniversaries, sanctioned by public thanks, and ordered for publication by the Society. The Editors are farther to avail themselves of any assistances they can derive from other writers. The work is to be published by subscription; the price, half a guinea, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

It has recently been discovered by a sloop fitted out from Botany Bay, that Van Dieman's Land is not a part of the continent of New Holland. The sloop entered a large strait and completely circumnavigated what has hitherto been considered as a peninsula. It also entered two rivers, and sailed several miles up them.

A translation, by Mr. J. HINCKLEY, of the celebrated history of Rinaldo Rinaldini is in the press, and will be published in a few days.

Dr. BRADLEY will commence his autumnal course of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, on Monday the 6th of October, at the Lecture-room, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, at six in the evening.

The lectures on physic and chemistry, by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S. senior physician to St. George's Hospital, and of the College of Physicians, will commence the first week of October next, at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square. The lectures on the Materia Medica and Practice of Physic are delivered every morning, from a quarter before eight to a quarter after nine, and on chemistry from a quarter after nine to ten. Lectures on the cases of hospital patients are also given once a week. The October course terminates in February. The spring course ends in June, and the summer course concludes in September.

Dr. GEORGE FORDYCE will begin his Autumnal Courses, at his house in Essex-street, Strand, on Monday the 6th of October. The materia medica at seven in the morning; the practice of physic at eight; and the chemistry at nine.

Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin their course of anatomical and surgical lectures, at the theatre, St. Thomas's Hospital, on Wednesday the 1st of October, at one o'clock.

The lectures at the Theatre, Guy's Hospital, will commence in the following order:—The theory and practice of medicine, on Friday, October 3d, at 10 in the morning, by Dr. BABINGTON.—Midwifery, with the diseases of women and children, on Saturday, October 4th, at eight in the morning, by Dr. LOWDER and Dr. HAIGHTON.—Chemistry and Experimental philosophy, on the same morn-

ing at ten, by Dr. BABINGTON, and the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS.—Physiology, or laws of the animal economy, on Monday, October 6th, at a quarter before seven in the evening, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Therapeutics and materia medica, on Tuesday, October 7th, at seven o'clock in the evening, by Dr. CURRY.—Early in October, a course of lectures on selected medical cases will be begun at eight o'clock on Tuesday, and continued through the winter and spring, by Dr. SAUNDERS, and Dr. BABINGTON.—Lectures on select surgical cases also will be given by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER.

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will resume their course of lectures on chemistry and the chemical arts, early in the winter, at the house of Mr. C. R. Aikin, surgeon, Broad-street Buildings.

Mr. JOHN PEARSON's autumnal course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery will be commenced at his house in Golden-square, on Monday the sixth of October.

Dr. OSBORN and Dr. CLARKE will begin a course of lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery and the diseases of women and children, on the first Monday in October, at half past ten o'clock, at the house of Dr. Clarke, No. 1, New Burlington-street.

Mr. WILSON's lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, will commence at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street, for the winter season, on the first day of October, and for the spring season, on the 19th of January. A room is likewise open for dissections under the inspection of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thomas.

On the 9th of Oct. Mr. T. POLE, man-midwife to the Obstetric Charity for the Delivery of poor Women at their own Habitations, will commence his autumnal course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, including the diseases of women and children, at his house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, near the Royal Exchange.

The following lectures will commence at the London Hospital on the first of October: On the Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE; on Chemistry by Drs. HAMILTON and FRAMPTON. The Clinical lectures by Drs. COOKE, HAMILTON, and FRAMPTON. The Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, by Mr. BLIZARD, and Mr. T. BLIZARD. The Anatomical Demonstrations by Mr. HEADINGTON.

On Wednesday the first of October Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE will commence their lecture on the Theory and Practice of

of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the following order: Dr. DENNISON at the London Hospital, at eleven in the forenoon. Dr. SQUIRE at No. 7, Ely Place, Holborn, at seven in the evening.

Messrs. S. MALGO and J. MERIGOT have circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, *Picturesque Views of the different Glaciers of Europe*, in six numbers; each number to consist of two very large plates, beautifully executed in colours, by themselves, from drawings by Chatelet, Belanger, and other eminent artists. These numbers will consist of views of different glaciers of Switzerland and Savoy; and also of glaciers of Lapland and Norway, of which last no Views have ever before been taken. They also propose to publish by subscription, the *Natural History and Description of those Glaciers*; with plans, elevations, and views of such parts of them as are not represented in the twelve large plates.

A translation is in the press, and will speedily be published, of a *View of the Commerce of Greece*, formed after an annual Average from 1787 to 1797, by M. BEAUJOUR, who resided several years in that country. It is intended to subjoin tables, exhibiting at one view the weights, measures, and money of Turkey, with their correspondent English weights, &c.

Mr. LESLIE, of Largo, in Fifeshire, has published in Nicholson's *Chemical Journal* some new and important facts on the different proportions of moisture absorbed from the air by the several simple earths and various earthy compounds. The substances operated on were previously dried in a heat above that of boiling water, and then put into a receiver together with a hygrometer. The following are the results expressed in degrees of the hygrometer at the temperature of 50 deg. Fahrenheit:

Carbonat of Strontian	23 deg.
Carbonat of Barytes	32
Quartz	40
Marble	70
Carbonat of Magnesia	75
Alumine	84

The same respectable journal contains an accurate analysis, by R. CHENEVIX, esq. of a rare kind of lead-ore which has hitherto been classed among the carbonats of lead, though differing from them in being less hard, of considerably inferior specific gravity, of a glossy fracture, and a far more brilliant lustre: it also presents varieties of crystallization, which are not found to occur in the simple carbonats of lead. The component parts of this ore appear to be

Muriat of Lead	59
Carbonat of Lead	40
Sulphat of Baryt	1
	100

Thus the long controverted point respecting the existence of native muriat of lead seems to be decided.

DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, who during his exile from France acquired so much celebrity by his *Account of his Travels through North America*, is returned to Paris; where he has formed a society, by subscription, for the purpose of introducing the inoculation for the Cow Pox. They have already appropriated a house for trying experiments, and appointed a committee, who are to keep a journal of the progressive symptoms of the disease in the children inoculated in this manner, and to make a report relative thereto to the society. The committee consists of Cit. Pinel, Le Roux, Parfait, Montgenot, Guillotin, Salmade, Doussin Dubreuil, Marin and Colon, and of C. Delessert, Clavereau, Lasteysie, Thouret and Liancourt. The society has sent to London and Hamburgh for matter to inoculate with; and Dr. WOODVILLE of London, by permission of both governments, has lately set out to Paris, for the express purpose of introducing the new inoculation into France. Other English physicians have lately embarked for Italy, and for several other parts of the world, to direct the progress of this important discovery; and there is reason to hope from the active exertions adopted, that in a short time its happy effects will be spread universally.

The learned Professor MÜNTZ is engaged in publishing, at Copenhagen, the result of his researches on the inscriptions and other antiquities of Persepolis.

Count LUDOLF, the Imperial minister at the Danish court, has completed a literal translation (in German prose) of the first half of *Ferdusi's* great Persian epic and heroick poem, the *Shah Nameh*. This celebrated work contains in all above one hundred and twenty thousand lines, and is the chef-d'œuvre of Persian poetry; but we understand the publication of this translation has not yet been undertaken.

It is understood that KOTZEBUE has been released from his confinement in Russia, on the intercession of the King of Prussia.

The Emperor of Russia has established, and very liberally endowed, an university at Dorpat, with twenty-two professors.

Magazines of corn are about to be established throughout the Russian empire, of which every village of fifty houses is to have

have one. The farmers have engaged annually to bring in a quantity of wheat, which will be returned to them the following year in exchange for an equal quantity of the new harvest. From these magazines, in times of scarcity and famine, the peasants are to be supplied.

On the Sugar of the Beet-root.—About forty years ago, when Margraff of Berlin announced the existence of sugar in Beet-root, it was little expected that an advantageous use might be made of this discovery, and that it would at last be proved, that this root contained so great a quantity of sugar as to render it probable that it might become a substitute for that of the cane. This has however been proved by M. ACHARD, who is also a chemist of Berlin. The different processes pointed out by that learned Prussian have just been repeated at Paris, by a committee of the physical and mathematical class of the National Institute, appointed for that purpose. The following is the result of the labours of this committee:

1. That the species of Beet-root which grows in France, and which is distinguished by its white bulb being crossed by reddish bands or streaks, contains sugar, similar to that of the same kind which M. Achard has made the subject of his experiments at Berlin.

2. That the quantity of sugar this root contains is so considerable as to render its extraction an object worthy of attention.

3. That the sugar of the Beet-root, when purified, has all the qualities of the sugar of the cane.

4. That though it is strictly true, that the expence of making the Beet-root sugar cannot be exactly ascertained, until experiments be made on a large scale; yet it may at present be presumed, that its price will never exceed that of the sugar of the cane in ordinary times.

5. That the operation of extracting the sugar of the Beet-root, in the manner described by M. Achard, is still far removed from the perfection of which it is susceptible, and which it will doubtless attain, when it comes to be practised by skilful manufacturers; who, considering it as affording a new branch of commerce, will neglect no means of diminishing the expence and increasing the produce.

6. Finally, that as there exist several varieties of the Beet-root, it is to be wished that it were ascertained whether there be not some more rich in sugar than that which M. Achard has pointed out.

The above is the substance of the report made to the physical and mathematical class of the National Institute, by the committee appointed to repeat the experiments of M. Achard. The report itself, which will be speedily published, contains the details of the experiments that have been

made, and from which the committee has deduced this conclusion—"That there is reason to presume that the Beet-root may one day become a substitute for the sugarcane."

We are informed by letters from Madrid, that the King of Spain has interceded with the King of Naples in behalf of Dolomieu, the naturalist, so barbarously imprisoned at Palermo.

Since the decree of the First Consul has been published concerning the decoration of the palace of the Tuilleries with statues and busts of great men, it has been surveyed by different sculptors and architects. They have found that the number required for this purpose would be nine statues and twenty six busts. As the number of niches exceeded that of illustrious men already named, the Minister of the Interior has been charged with the nomination of five other eminent characters. He has chosen Sully, Colbert, Ruyter, Montesquieu and L'Hôpital.

The town of Haarlem, which claims the honour of the discovery of the art of printing, possesses one of the richest establishments in Europe, for type-founding. It was established in 1733 by *Rodolph Wetstein*, who was assisted in this undertaking by an excellent artist from Nuremberg, of the name of *Fleischmann*. The property and superintendence of this manufacture then devolved to *John Enschedé*, who enlarged it considerably. In 1768, when he published his prospectus, it contained 160 sorts of characters, of which 47 were Oriental. It has been since tripled in number, principally by the accession of the foundery of the brothers *Ploos* of Amsterdam, who joined in the Haarlem concern. *Enschedé* died last year at Haarlem. One of the most curious monuments of his industry which he has left behind him, is an exact fac-simile of the famous treaty of Utrecht, with all the original signatures. The States-General defrayed the expence of this work, and reserved to themselves the distribution of the copies.

LALANDE reports, that the Institute has received from the Batavian government a curious and valuable Arabian astronomical work, made by *Ibn-Junis*, in the tenth century, the original of which has long been deposited at Leyden.

The French government have printed at their own expence a translation from the English, of Vancouver's Voyage, with all the charts, plates, &c. finished in the most perfect style. Among the translations of English books into French, we also observe the following: M. Clery's *Memoirs of Louis XVI.* during his confinement

finement in the Temple, &c.—Miss Edgeworth's *Practical Education*, translated by M. Charles Piéret, of Geneva—and Darwin's *Loves of the Plants*, rendered into French verse by M. Delenze.

Professor BLUMENBACH, of Göttingen, has given to the Royal Physical Society of that town a number of observations upon a new and remarkably curious quadruped, brought from Botany Bay, a specimen of which was sent to the professor, from England, by Sir Joseph Banks. This animal resembles somewhat a small otter in every part but the head, which is exactly like that of a duck, with a long flat beak, and destitute of teeth, but with the jaw serrated. M. Blumenbach calls it *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (or bird-beaked), and gives further particulars concerning its structure*.

The celebrated University of Pavia has been again opened and re-organized by a decree of Bonaparte. It has been shut up since the invasion of the Austrians. The first class, or that of philosophy, embraces the subjects of mathematics, physics, natural history, and the analysis of ideas. The second class, which is that of medicine, includes anatomy, botany, and chemistry. The third is the class of jurisprudence, and is devoted to the study of the law of nature and nations, public economy, civil and criminal law, the history of manners and customs, eloquence and poetry.

Of the thirty-eight members of which the French academy consisted, at the time of its dissolution, only fifteen are now alive. Eleven of them are in France, viz. Saint Lambert, Roquelaure (formerly bishop of Senlis), De Lille, Suard, La Harpe, Dacis, Target, Morellet, D'Aguilleau, Boufflers, Gaillard; four of them are emigrants: Cardinal Rohan, Boisgelin (archbishop of Aix), Choiseul Gouffier, and Cardinal Maury. — The names of the deceased are: Nivernois, Cardinal Bernis, the *ci-devant* Count Dilly, Seguier (advocate-general), the Abbé de Radonvilliers, Marmontel, Cardinal Lomenie, the Prince de Beauveau, De Brequigny, Lamoignon de Maleherbes, Marshal Duras, Chabanon, Lemierre, Champfort, Condorcet, Bailly, Montesquieu, Guibert, Sedaine, Rulhieres, Florian, Vicq d'Azyr, and Barthelemy.

* The English reader will find this singular animal accurately represented and described by Dr. Shaw in his *Natural History*.

At the request of the National Institute, the Chief Consul has given orders to the minister of the Marine, to cause two corvettes to be fitted out at Havre, for a voyage to the South Sea, under the command of Captain Baudin. The object of this expedition is, to clear up some doubtful points in geography, to examine the south-west coast of New Holland, and to enrich Europe with the productions of those distant regions. Among other learned men, two astronomers are to be sent; and QUENOT and CICCOLINI (of Rome, formerly a knight of the Order of Malta), have been proposed for this important mission. On this occasion Lalande remarks, that it would be difficult to find a third astronomer in France, who were both qualified and willing to undertake such a voyage.

Citizen CHAUSSIER has discovered that if the bodies of men or animals be plunged for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and afterwards dried, they assume the consistency of wood, and the air produces no effect upon them; and if the bodies be injected before they are plunged in the liquid they will retain the colour and appearance of life, and consequently form mummies far more perfect than the Egyptian.

In the months of January, February, March, and April, 1800, the licensers at Vienna prohibited above 150 different books, among which are, a translation of a posthumous work of Gibbon, Rochefoucault's *Travels in North America*, and, what will surprise many readers, even the zealous Abbé Barruel's *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme*!!!

The Royal Society at Copenhagen have proposed the following as a prize-question, "Who were the people that discovered America previously to the Norwegians? and how far southward did the discoveries of that people extend?"

The great astronomer M. SCHROETER, of Lilienthal, has just finished the manuscript of his *Hermographical Fragments*, in which he gives an account of the period of rotation of the planet Mercury, and other observations on that planet.

The celebrated naturalist, Professor SCHNEIDER, of Frankfort on the Oder has undertaken the continuation of Bloch's *Work on Fishes*, and resides since some time at Berlin, for the purpose of availing himself of his books, manuscripts and collection. He intends to leave unaltered whatever he finds finished by Bloch himself, and only to add his own observations in notes.

An Agricultural Society has lately been established

established at Strasburgh, consisting already of nearly 40 members. Professor SPIELMANN is president, and Cit. KAMP-MANN secretary.

At Saltzburgh, the publication of a Journal of Italian literature, for the use of Germany, has been recently undertaken. The author or editor is a Mr. WISMAYER. The first number contains various articles of curious information concerning the transactions of the literary society of Sienna, the state of literature in Bologna, the Arcadian Society (the oldest literary society in Europe), &c. &c. The readers of the Monthly Magazine may, in due course, expect to be presented with all the interesting articles published in this journal.

Mr. G. HERMANN is about to publish at Leipzig a new edition of the *Hecuba* of Euripides, with notes, of which it will be the chief object to examine and refute many of those of Professor PORSON.

The Miscellaneous Works of Sultzer, have just been published in a third edition, by Weidman, the bookseller at Leipzig. Of all those who, in Germany, have applied to the improvement of the fine arts, Sultzer is the most esteemed by his own countrymen. It is, perhaps, disgraceful to British literature, that, while so many German works of little merit are eagerly translated into our language, the writings of Sultzer have, hitherto, been ignorantly slighted.

A controversial correspondence between Hufeland, Steffens, Schütz, and Schelling, to the great edification of the German literati, has, for some time, made a figure in some of the German literary journals.

A German translation of Butler's *Hu-bra*s, has been lately published, by a Mr. Soltan, at Königsberg. Mr. Soltan has adhered, with religious fidelity, to the sense of the original.

A history of Hungarian literature, in classical Latin, has been lately published at Presburg.

A new edition of the Republic of Plato has lately been begun to be published at Altona; and another at Leipzig. Nothing can be more natural, than that the present state of the political world should favour the revival of the politics of Plato.

The *Russian-American Company*, composed of stock-proprietors, and having for its object a trade with the Eastern ocean, has lately received its charter from the emperor, and has begun its undertaking with great activity. The company has engaged to give 60,000 roubles for the construction of stone caserns for the troops cantoned at Irkutsk.

The new president of the academy of arts and sciences at Petersburg, named by the emperor, is the Count Strogonow, who is also director of the Imperial library, and chief director of the expedition undertaken for the discovery of marble quarries in the government of Perm.

The generals and officers of the staff in Russia have been enjoined, previous to contracting marriage, to ask permission of the emperor, and to give the name and condition of the woman to whom they are betrothed.

The price of provisions having risen excessively high in Sweden, a private person has formed the plan of a society for their relief, by supplying them at a moderate rate. The king has made a considerable gift to this society, and authorized it to be called *The Institution of Gustavus, for the Relief of the poor Labourers of Stockholm*. Other individuals and corporations have also bestowed on it valuable presents. This establishment took place on the birth of the prince-royal; and on this occasion too, the king pardoned and restored to his estates and privileges of nobility—the Baron D'Armfield, who was condemned, in 1794, to death, with confiscation of property. The king has also required of the new Board of Trade to make a report on the distressed situation of the manufacturers, and the best means for their relief.

Professor CALLISEN, of Copenhagen, has lately read a paper in the Royal Society of Medicine of that city, in which he shews that the external use of boiling water to the skin, in internal inflammations, is more speedy and sure in bringing relief, than common blisters.

As soon as the invention of the telegraph was known, it was adopted in Sweden, to give intelligence concerning the passage from Stockholm across the islands. Another has just been established at the entrance of the Mälstrand, which promises to be of great advantage to the fishery.

The births and deaths for the year 1799, in some of the continental towns are the following:

	Deaths.		Births.
At Vienna	- 15427	-	12001
Petersburg	9869	-	7489
Berlin	- 5590	-	6218
Hamburg	3686	-	3595
Copenhagen	3601	-	3407
Königsberg	2451	-	2173
Leipzig	- 1297	-	1027

Nord Litteraire, Avril, 1800.

The Universal Geographical Ephemerides, &c. by M. ZACH, the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, which may be considered as one of the most learned and accurate journals in Europe, after being continued for two years, are no longer published by this author under this title: M. Zach has substituted that of *Monthly Correspondence to perfect the Knowledge of the Celestial and Terrestrial Globe*. This work continues to excite as much interest as the former. The *Ephemerides* are however again continued under the direction of Messrs. GASPARI and BERTUCH; the former is one of the most esteemed geographers in Germany, and the latter is also known by his profound knowledge, and by the very extensive correspondence which he keeps up.

Count DE MUSSIN PUSCHKIN has invented a new way of forging platina, much superior to the old method. He has made some satisfactory experiments in presence of commissioners from the Academy of Petersburg, and proposes to communicate his secret for 150 pounds of platina.

The King of Sweden has written to the Ecclesiastical Senate, enjoining them to be attentive that the doctrines of Luther be taught in all its primitive purity, and without any mixture of new principles of philosophy and morality.

The printing of Lalande's *Histoire Céleste*, and *Bibliographie Astronomique* has been interrupted, "because," says the venerable astronomer, "the English minister will not have peace, and we want the money for the prosecution of a war, which will at last bring a peace;—but I can yet wait, for I am in perfect health, and hope to live to see the completion of the works I have begun.—In the meeting of the National Institute, on the 26th of January (adds he), Bonaparte chanced to sit at my side, with the same simplicity, modesty, and plainness of dress as formerly, before he was the saviour of France. The court and all the adjoining places were filled with hortes, guards, and a crowd of people, who had accompanied the Chief Consul; but in the hall of the Institute, where he was, we perceived nothing of all this pomp. I told him, 'that the printing of the *Histoire Céleste* was stopped; that I well knew that the funds were insufficient; but that Carnot, on a similar occasion, when he was Director, had advanced to me 1200 francs out of his own pocket.'—I hope that this hint will produce a good effect."

The missionary HANNA, an *élève* of Lalande, died some time ago at Pekin: at present then there is no European astronomer residing in China.

The French secretary of state has writ-

ten to the members of the National Institute, that it is the wish of the government, that in future they would publish all their literary and scientific articles in the *Moniteur*. This is the paper of which the late PANCKOUCKE was the proprietor, and which has been published without interruption during the whole period of the Revolution.

A Danish officer of engineers, of the name of BOUK, has presented to the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, a *writing-machine* invented by him, by means of which several copies of a manuscript may be taken at the same time, and in different sizes, as folio, quarto, &c. It is on the principle of the pantograph.

On the 22d of April, an Imperial Ukase was published at Riga, by which it is ordered, that no books or music of any kind shall in future be imported into the Russian empire: all books which are found on board of any ship, are, till it returns, to be lodged and secured in the custom-house.

The Board of Longitude in Paris, authorised by the government, has proposed a premium of 6000 francs for the best Lunar Tables founded on a great number of observations. The dissertations and tables will be received till the last day of the 15th month, reckoning from the 1st of Messidor, that is, till the 1st of Vendémiaire de l'an 10 (23d Sept. 1801); and the prize adjudged on the following 1st of Nivose, or 22d of December.

The Royal Library at Copenhagen contains 250,000 volumes, and 3000 rixdollars are annually allotted for the purchase of books. Besides this, there are in that capital three other public libraries. Public libraries are common enough on the continent: but in the proud capital of these *Imperial Isles* we know of none to which a *poor literato* can have access, without much trouble and loss of time.

We have seen a copy of the extraordinary trial of Mr. THOMAS COOPER, for an alleged libel, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, 1800. The following copy of the indictment will, no doubt, much interest our readers:

CIRCUIT COURT of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, April term, 1800.

The United States *versus* Thomas Cooper, indictment for a seditious libel.

INDICTMENT.

The grand inquest of the United States of America, in and for the Pennsylvania district, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present, that Thomas Cooper, late of the district of Pennsylvania, attorney at law, being a person of a wicked and turbulent disposition, designing and intending to defame the

President of the United States, and to bring him into contempt and disrepute, and to excite against him the hatred of the good people of the United States, on the 2d of November, 1799, in the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, wickedly and maliciously did write, print and publish a false, scandalous and malicious writing against the said President of the United States, of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"Nor do I (himself the said Thomas Cooper meaning) see any impropriety in making this request of Mr. Adams: (meaning John Adams, esq. President of the United States) at that time he had just entered into office, he (meaning the said President of the United States) was hardly in the infancy of political mistake: even those who doubted his capacity (meaning the capacity of the said President of the United States) thought well of his (meaning the said President of the United States) intentions. And also the false, scandalous and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—Nor were we (meaning the people of the United States) yet saddled with the expense of a permanent navy, or threatened under his (meaning the said President) auspices with the existence of a standing army. Our credit (meaning the credit of the United States) was not yet reduced so low as to borrow money at eight per cent, in time of peace, while the unnecessary violence of official expressions might justly have provoked a war.

And also the false, scandalous and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—Mr. Adams (meaning the said President of the United States) had not yet projected his (the said President of the United States meaning) embassies to Prussia, Russia and the Sublime Porte, nor had he (the said President of the United States meaning) yet interfered, as President of the United States, to influence the decisions of a court of justice—a stretch of authority which the monarch of Great Britain would have shrunk from—an interference without precedent, against law, and against mercy. This melancholy case of Jonathan Robins, a native citizen of America, forcibly impressed by the British, and delivered up with the advice of Mr. Adams (meaning the said President of the United States) to the mock trial of a British court-martial, had not yet astonished the republican citizens of this free country; (meaning the United States of America) a case too little known, but of which the people (meaning the people of the said United States of America) ought to be fully apprized before the election, and they shall be,"—to the great scandal of the President of the United States—to the evil example of others in the like case offending against the form of the act of the congress of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

J. BUYERS, esq.

Witness,

D. CALDWELL,

W. RAWLE, Att. Gen.

Mr. Cooper conducted his own defence in a very spirited and independent manner. The jury found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of 400 dollars, to be imprisoned for six months, and at the end of that period to find surety for his good behaviour, himself in 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 dollars each! The British reader will not wonder that the popularity of Mr. ADAMS should be on the decline in the United States, and that Mr. JEFFERSON should have the greater chance, at the pending election, of being raised to the situation of President.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS on the EXTRACTION of SUGAR and SIRUP from INDIGENOUS PLANTS, by SIGISM. HEN. HERMESTÆDT.

From the chemical analysis of vegetable substances, and the knowledge of their constituent and other particles contained and mixed with them, it is sufficiently evident that the East and West Indies are not the only countries provided by nature with saccharine plants; but saccharine matter is abundantly found in other productions of the vegetable kingdom, and it only requires an assiduous examination to point out those vegetables from which it may be most copiously and in the least expensive way obtained.

Among the plants hitherto examined, none deserve to be ranked so near the true sugarcane as the whole genus of maple trees, and of these, particularly the sugar and silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*, and *A. dasycarpum* Ehrh: Both trees have been used for these fifty years, to obtain sugar from them (a), which in the last eight years has proved to be particularly profitable (b). By my own experiments, which I have repeatedly made since the winter of 1796, I found out, that from all species of maples sugar may be, with more or less profit, obtained, and that the sugar and silver maples, growing even in Germany, though not in the best soil, give a very good raw sugar, not inferior to the best West India cane sugar, and which is got so cheap, that a pound of it will come no higher than 18 or 20 pfennige, or about twopence halfpenny, and only a groschen, or a penny, when instead of charcoal common coal or turf are employed for boiling the juice, and particularly when the operation is made upon a large scale, as one labourer is able to attend 500 trees during the period of tapping

(a) An account of a sort of sugar made of the juice of maple, in Canada. Philosophical Transactions, No. 171.—Kalm, in the Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, year 1751.—Memoires sur le sucre d'Erable usité dans le Canada, in *Nouvel Econ. Hist.* 1757.

(b) Notices sur l'Erable à sucre des Etats Unis, et sur le moyens d'en extraire le sucre, &c. par M. Ruth, in Rozier's *Observations sur la Physique*, &c. T. xli, Paris, 1792.

them. The process of boiling the juice is besides so very simple, that every body may soon learn it. But these advantages are only to be expected from the sugar and silver maple, as the other species, *Acer Negundo*, *A. campestre*, *A. platanoides*, and *A. pseudoplatanus*, contain a less quantity of juice, which is also not so rich in saccharine matter. However, as plantations of those maples require a space of 20 or 25 years before the trees are large enough to admit tapping, it will be not improper, but of great utility to the community, to examine, meanwhile, those indigenous plants, from which likewise a useful substitute for the West India sugar may be extracted; and it is with this view I have made the following experiments:—

Experiments to obtain Sugar from India-corn.

India-corn (*Zea Mays*) is said to contain, according to *Von Tufsi* (c), sugar, particularly in the nodes of the young stalks, from which Mr. Jacquin, of Vienna (a) has successfully prepared it; and this is farther confirmed by Mr. Marabelli (e), in a dissertation on the subject. It is likewise reported, that the extraction of sugar from the stalks of India-corn, growing particularly in a marshy soil, has been tried in Italy upon a large scale, but afterwards left off again, as it was found not to answer the purpose, the sugar thus obtained being more expensive than common raw sugar. To be convinced, by my own experience, on this subject, I made some experiments, of which the following are the results: A quantity of India-corn was cultivated in a tolerable, and somewhat marshy, soil, for the purpose: when the young plants were about six inches high, the leaves, when chewed, had a sweetish taste, but the stalks, particularly about the nodes, tasted quite like sugar. These young plants being cut off as near the ground as possible, freed from the leaves, and sufficiently cleaned; ten pounds of them were cut in pieces, and, being pounded in a stone mortar, the juice was expressed, which weighed three pounds. This juice, whose sweetish taste had still a disagreeable flavour of herbs, was clarified with the white of eggs, after which that taste was scarcely perceptible; and being thickened to the consistence of a syrup, eight ounces of a very agreeable tasting syrup were obtained.

Examination of the Spikes of India-corn.

As the young spikes, when they are beginning to form, possess a very agreeable saccharine taste, they were thought fit for being examined. Ten pounds of them were accordingly squeezed in a stone mortar, and the

juice expressed, after the leaves had been stripped off. These gave four pounds of a milky juice, which could not be rendered perfectly clear by the white of eggs. By a slow evaporation to the consistence of a syrup, nine ounces of a brown agreeable tasting syrup were got, but which differed from the former by being more mucilaginous.

Examination of Stalks of India-corn of a more advanced Growth.

Twenty pounds of these stalks were cut in pieces, and, with the addition of water, squeezed in a stone mortar, and the juice expressed, which possessed a disagreeable and somewhat acrid taste. Being in the same manner thickened to the consistence of a syrup, twelve ounces of syrup were obtained, which had a disagreeable saline taste, and might rather be considered as a vegetable extract, than as sugar.

Experiments for obtaining Dry Sugar from India-corn.

To learn, whether it was possible to exhibit a crystallizable sugar from this plant, the syrups prepared from the young stalks and the spikes were each dissolved by itself in fresh lime-water, and gently boiled, by which a great part of their impurities was carried off. The liquors being strained through a woollen-cloth, each of them was boiled to the thickness of a syrup, which was put in a glass, and set eight months in a warm place, when little crystallizations of sugar appeared, which were with difficulty separable from the fluid. For this purpose each syrup was evaporated by a gentle fire, till they became dry, and this mass was digested with alcoholized *spiritus vini* to ebullition. The fluid still hot, was instantly poured through a linen cloth, whereon the mucilaginous parts remained; but on the cooling of the spirituous solution, a true sugar, of a yellow colour, crystallized in small grains. The alcohol being drawn from the remaining fluid, by distillation, another portion of sugar was got by gentle evaporation; and altogether, two ounces from the syrup of the young stalks, and one ounce and a half from that of the spikes.

By these experiments it is sufficiently shewn, that from the young fresh stalks, as well as from the spikes, of India-corn, a true sugar can be extracted; but as its separation from the gummy and other particles mixed with it is combined with such difficulties, and the gain so inconsiderable, that a pound of raw sugar from this plant would cost one rixdollar, or above 3s appears that no profit for economy will arise from the fabrication of this sugar.

Experiments for obtaining Sugar from the Sibiria Cow-Parinep.

The Russian cow-parinep (*Heracleum Sphenodylum* Lin.; *Heracleum sibiricum*) has been long known, as a plant containing a great deal of saccharine matter, in which respect, according to *Steller* (in his Travels to Kamtschatka, in

(c) *Ökonomische Schriften, i. e. Economical Writings.* T. 1, p. 397, and t. 2. p. 291

(d) *Crell's Chemical Annals*, year 1784, vol. 1.

(e) *Franc. Marabelli de Zea Mays Planta Analytica Disquisitio*, Pavia, 1793.

in German) it deserves the next place to the sugar-cane, and the natives call it the *sweeterb* or *Ratfb*. According to *Gmelin* (*Flora Sibirica*, s. 1. p. 214) it does not differ from our common cow-parsnep, but others think it a particular species, to which they give the name of *Sphondylium Panaces*. The inhabitants of *Kamtshatka* gather the stalks of this plant in June, and having stripped off the leaves, they shave off the outer skin with muscle shells, and dry them in the sun, and afterwards they are chewed for the sake of sucking out the saccharine matter. In drying, the surface of the stalks it is covered with a white saccharine powder, which they separate by shaking them in a leather bag; but 40 pounds of them afford only a quarter of a pound of this powder-sugar, which therefore is considered as a great rarity. Besides this, the stalks and roots of the plants are employed for obtaining a sort of brandy. I was supplied with some fresh plants of the *Heracleum sibiricum* for my experiments, but finding that the stalks were by no means so rich in sugar, as it is related of those plants growing in *Siberia*, I tried the roots, of which I got four pounds, whose taste is sweetish, like that of parsneps. Having freed them from the outer skin, they were dried, but no saccharine crust appeared on the surface. They were therefore ground; and being mixed with water, the juice was pressed, which tasted sweetish, but a little acid. Being boiled with the white of eggs, and clarified, it was thickened to the consistence of a syrup, of which six ounces were got wherein after a space of three months, a brown grainy sugar had crystallized, which however was not quite free from a disagreeable flavour. Though it is shown by these experiments, that sugar may be obtained from that plant, yet the preparation of the sugar is too expensive, for making use of it in economy. It is however probable, that the soil has a great influence upon the plant, and that therefore those growing in *Siberia* are richer in sugar.

Experiments to obtain Sugar from the Must of Wine.

It might be presumed from the taste of must obtained from ripe grapes, that a considerable quantity of saccharine matter is contained in it, though involved by mucilage. To try whether a true sugar could be extracted from it, some experiments were undertaken. Eight Berlin quarts of must, from ripe sweet grapes, were seethed with the white of eggs, clarified and filtered. The fluid being evaporated, gave three pounds of an agreeable but acidulous syrup. To take away this free acid, the syrup was dissolved again in limewater, and so much of it added, till no acid was perceived by reagents. The fluid being again clarified and evaporated, a very agreeable syrup was obtained, from which it was by no means possible to exhibit crystallized sugar. However, this syrup would, at the high price of must, not be very profitable.

(To be continued.)

ANALYSIS of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, from its Commencement to the present Time; continued from our Magazine for July, page 590.

The GERMAN METHOD of preparing PRUSSIAN BLUE. vol. xiii. p. 312. By M. BANNACH, APOTHECARY to the MILITARY HOSPITAL of METZ.

ANY quantity of horns and hoofs is mixed with an equal weight of chip-pings of leather, and the whole submitted to distillation in a large iron retort fixed in a reverberatory furnace: the oil and impure ammonia resulting from this process are collected in a receiver, and the distillation is carried on at a high heat till no fluid or vapours of any kind come over. The oil and alkali are disposed of to different manufacturers, and the black spongy coal remaining in the retort is the only part made use of in the preparation of the Prussian blue. Ten pounds of this coal, and thirty pounds of common potash, are reduced together to a coarse powder, and heated to redness in an iron pot: by degrees, the mass is brought into a state of semifusion, in which it is suffered to continue nearly twelve hours; at the end of this time, when the matter gives out a strong odour of liver of sulphur, it is taken out red-hot, and thrown into a boiler of water, where it undergoes ebullition for about half an hour. The clear liquor is separated by filtration, and the residue is boiled in fresh parcels of water till all the saline matter is extracted: these different lixiviums are then mixed together. Four pounds of alum and one and a half of green vitriol are dissolved in warm water, and this solution is added to the former: a copious whitish precipitate is immediately deposited, which, being collected and washed, acquires by an exposure to the air, a beautiful blue colour.

A method, differing in some degree from the above, is practised in a few manufactories. Six pounds of clippings of leather, six pounds of hoofs or horns, and ten pounds of common potash, are boiled together in an iron pot to dryness: the residue is then mixed with two pounds of crude tartar, and by means of a strong fire brought into fusion. The lixiviation is conducted in the usual way; and a solution of five pounds of green vitriol, and fifteen of alum being added, a precipitate takes place, which is the Prussian blue.

The

The METHOD of dying LEATHER of a SAXON GREEN. By COUNT BORCH. *Journ. de Phys.* xvi. 114.

The skins, after being prepared in the usual way to receive the dye, are dipped and soaked several times in a strong decoction of the wood of the barberry (*Berberis vulg. Linn.*). By this means they acquire a deep and permanent yellow: they are then dried, and afterwards dipped in a bath of Saxon blue till they become of the desired tint of green.

N. B. The bath of Saxon blue is nothing more than a dilute solution of sulphat of indigo, prepared by digesting indigo in strong vitriolic acid, assisted by a gentle heat till it is dissolved: in this state the liquor is black; but by largely diluting it with water, it becomes of a beautiful blue, called the Saxon blue. The tint of this is far more vivid than can be produced in the common indigo vat, but it has the disadvantage, when used by itself, of being much less permanent.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from page 63.)

CLASS of GENERAL LITERATURE.

CITIZEN LANGLES has been able, by his researches into Arabian History, to prove that the tradition supported by the authority of Aboul-Faradje, concerning the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, dates from a very high antiquity. Abdellatki, a very respectable writer, and at least a century anterior to Aboul-Faradje, and other still more ancient writers, quoted by C. Langles, in a second memoir on Alexandria, concur in proving that Amrou did really consume a library, which in 741 still occupied a magnificent edifice, called the *Palace of Science*. C. Langles thinks however, that this library was not that which was originally founded by the Lagides; nor that which, established by Serapion, and increased by the first Roman emperors, must have been dispersed in 391, under the reign of Theodosius I. but one which was formed since that period, and was principally composed of the works of the fifth and sixth centuries.

Cit. LAPORTE DU THEIL has added some observations to the *Fragments of the Eligies of Callimachus*, a work edited by the late Valckenaer, particularly relating to the Latin version which Catullus has given of the Elegy of Callimachus on the *Hair of Berenice metamorphosed into a Constellation*, and has endeavoured to ascertain the year in which the celebrated astronomer Conon must have discovered this constellation.

Cit. REDOUTE has brought from Lower Egypt a variety of designs taken from the bas-reliefs which cover the different monuments. Some of them are the following;

1. *From the Isle of Philea.* A group in bas-relief placed at the side of the interior of the Temple, representing three figures, one of whom is standing, and making an offering.

2. *Isle of Elephantina.* A bas-relief occupying the left side of the first hall in the Temple. It represents a shrine resting on a pedestal, and carried in a boat. Several persons in the boat are in a posture of adoration before the shrine; in front, and out of the boat, is a priest, who is making a libation, burning incense, and offering different kinds of food.

3. *Kium Ombas.* A bas relief of four figures, one of whom is standing, and offers a serpent in sacrifice, in the presence of Harpocrates, who is seated upon the lotus flag.

4. *Edfout.* A bas-relief, representing several persons in a boat, one of whom is piercing with a lance another figure standing out of the boat.

5. *Ensch.* Represents a figure in a reclined posture, carried by six men with heads of different animals; above is a priest on his knees making an offering of four rams; below are two women carrying various kinds of food on a stand.

6. *Arment.* Three figures, one of whom suckles a child; the two others, placed behind her, each present to her a cross with a handle.

7. *Medinet Abou.* A large bas-relief, representing the triumph of an Egyptian conqueror. He is seated in his car, and before him are led the prisoners, tied three by three: some men are employed in counting the heads and genital parts of the persons slain on the field of battle.

The ACADEMY of SCIENCES at BERLIN.

Among the societies of learned men established in various parts of Europe, that of Berlin deserves to be highly distinguished. It boasts not only a great number of members of eminence and talents, but its premiums render its utility universal. It possesses the advantage of having its transactions published in the French language.

The

The following memoirs have been read in the year 1799.

On the 3d of January, by **ERMANN**, a ninth memoir on the Errors of History, and on their influence upon biography.

On the 10th, by **WILDENOW**, some Remarks upon Fig-trees.

On the 17th, by **GRUSON**, on Camp Fortifications.

On the 24th, at a public sitting, were read, 1. A Discourse on the Perpetual Secret; 2. Meierotto, on the Education of Frederic II. 3. Desins on those Principles of Economy, which contributed to the prosperity of the state under Frederic II.; 4. Ermann's continuation of his Eulogium on Sophia Charlotta; 5. Bastide on French Syllables; 6. Zöllner on the Power of Music, intended as a prelude to Reichard's concert; at which were performed, 1. the Ode of Frederic II. on the re establishment of the Academy; 2. the Carmen Funebre, on the death of that Prince, by the Marquis of Lucchisini.

On the 31st Jan. **ENGEL** on the Advantage of enlightening Mankind on subjects of Religion.

On the 7th of February, **DENINA** on the Character of Insular Nations.

On the 14th, **WÖLLNER** on the Question proposed in the Class of Physics, on Carbo, and its use in fumigating the earth.

On the 21st, **BERNOUILLI** on the various Uses and the great Utility of Maize.

On the 28th, **NICOLAI** on Instances of Apparitions, with Psychological Remarks.

On the 7th of March, **DE BURGSDORF** produced specimens of a coffee from the beta vulgaris. **BODE** also produced the third and fourth sheet of his celestial chart.

On the 14th, **MAYER** on the Palingenesia, or Regeneration of Plants.

On the 11th of April, **DE CASTILLON** on the Influence of Signs on the formation of Ideas.

On the 25th, **ACHARD** on the Cultivation of Red Beet [Runkelrübe].

On the 13th, **KLAPROTH**'s Chemical Analysis of Melilithos (Honigstein).

On the 20th, **TREMBLEY**'s Integral Calculations for finite Differences.

On the 27th, **TELLER** of the true estimation of the Learned Men of the present Time.

On the 18th of July, **Gruson** on the Resolution of Equations in general, and particularly of those of the fifth power.

On the 25th, **Engel** on a rule of Sir Isaac Newton, and a continuation of his memoir on the Impenetrability of Light.

On the 1st of August, **Hirt** on the various Modes of Painting by the Ancients.

On the 8th, which was a public assembly, 1. the perpetual secretary read an oration; 2. Meierotto, an Eulogium on Rimpler, from materials furnished by Nicolai; 3. Ermann his tenth Memoir on the Errors of History, and their influence on the Science of Etymology; 4. De Burgsdorf on the invention of the best Coffee produced from the husks of Red Beet; 5. Zöllner's Supplement to his criticisms on the Philosophy of the present Time.

The physical class proposes for the year 1801, the following question: "Does electricity act on substances that ferment? If so, how does it act? Does it favour or retard fermentation? and what advantages can be derived from the development of this subject to improve the arts of making wine, beer, vinegar, and brandy?"

TEYLERIAN INSTITUTION at HAARLEM.

On the 29th of April, 1800, the directors and members of that Institution held a meeting for the purpose of deciding on the answers to the question: "What are the reasons for which most nations have chosen metals, and especially gold and silver, to be the representative signs of value and riches? What are the advantages of this so generally adopted medium of circulation, and what the disadvantages therewith connected? Are there no other things that might, permanently, and with a beneficial effect to the public, be used in their stead." The golden medal was adjudged to a dissertation in German, with the motto, "*Il faut se souvenir ici que le fondement du pacte social est la propriété. J. J. Rousseau.*" The author is Professor **G. Sartorius** of Göttingen. A Latin dissertation, with the motto, "*Auro quid melius?*" and part of a French dissertation, marked **G****, which answered the latter part of the question, were likewise declared worthy of being printed: and the directors of the Society offer a prize consisting of a silver medal to each of the authors, if within three months they make themselves known.

It was likewise unanimously resolved by the Institution, that the prize could not be adjudged to any of the answers they had received to the question: "What influence has the republican form of government on the happiness or wretchedness of the people; and how far may this influence be elucidated and determined from the History of the ancient Greek and Roman Republics?" This question is therefore again proposed

proposed to be answered before the 1st of November, 1801. The prize will be adjudged before the 1st of May, 1802.

BATAVIAN SOCIETY of the SCIENCES at HAARLEM.

On the 24th May, the society held their annual meeting. The presiding director read a report on the answers that had been received to the prize questions proposed till the 1st of November, 1799. The result was as follows:

I. On the question relative to "the usefulness, &c. of ventilators on board of ships;" two dissertations in Dutch had been sent in;—to one of them, by Dr. *Bicker* of Rotterdam, a golden medal was adjudged.

II. On the questions relative to the cultivation and fertilization of sandy downs, &c.—two unsatisfactory treatises were received. The questions are not repeated,—but

III. The three remaining questions, which have not been answered, are again proposed.

"I. How far does our knowledge relative to the motion of the sap in trees and plants extend? In what manner may we attain a more complete knowledge of what is still obscure and doubtful relative to this subject? And may we not, from what is

already confirmed by decisive experiments draw useful results for ameliorating the culture of plants and trees?"

II. As the being exposed to smoke may probably be avoided by a greater attention to the physical causes which drive the smoke down chimnies, except perhaps where the chimnies are exposed to repercussed winds;—the society defines:

"1. A theory, or clear and concise physical explanation of the causes which drive the smoke down chimnies, or hinder it from ascending."

"2. Rules, derived from this theory, according to which chimnies ought to be built; with directions to what, according to different circumstances, we ought particularly attend, to prevent their smoking."

"I. What indigenous plants, not hitherto employed for that purpose, may from experiments be proved to yield good colours, the preparation and use of which might be introduced with advantage? And what foreign plants might be cultivated with advantage on the less fertile or cultivated lands of the Batavian Republic, for the purpose of extracting colours from them?"

The answers to these three questions must be sent in before the 1st of November 1801.

THEATRIC RETROSPECT.

A NEW pantomime, entitled *Obi*, or *Three-fingered Jack*, was represented for the first time on the 2d of July. The public are indebted to Mr. Fawcett for this production, which has a great deal of interest, although not all that a warm imagination would expect from the mention of the subject. *Obi* is a slave in the West Indies, who, having run away from his master, resides among almost inaccessible rocks, and is the terror of the country, from his depredations and his character for courage and fierceness. Three hundred pounds and freedom are publicly promised to any slave that brings him in dead or alive, which produces his death; but not till he gets into his possession a British officer, and a lady who is betrothed to the officer, the escape of whom, effected by the enterprising spirit of the lady, forms great part of the business of the piece. The story is said to be taken from facts; and it is certainly of a nature to produce successive and violent emotions in an audience. But there is not enough displayed

in the piece of the resources of *Obi*, such as might naturally be found in the vigour, and, it may be justly added, greatness of the character. *Obi* is a hero under unfortunate circumstances; and would have interested us deeply, notwithstanding the vices of his situation, if all his soul had been developed. Mr. Charles Kemble has done much more towards this than the contriver of the fable; by the grandeur of his action, he displays infinitely more of the fury and other wild passions of the *slave's* breast, than is to be found in the deeds themselves performed by the unfortunate man. He almost fills the void created by the want of appropriate incidents in the piece. He gives us a beautiful and noble picture, although for want of scope he could not a perfect one, of the character and fortunes of the wretched fugitive.

On the 15th of July, a new play, in three acts, entitled *The Point of Honour*, was performed for the first time. This play is altered by Mr. Charles Kemble, from a drama, in five acts, of Mercier, called

called *Le Déserteur*. Mr. C. Kemble has very judiciously compressed the beauties of this charming piece, so that there is one continued interest throughout, controuling at pleasure the affections of the audience. Few plays can be seen with such unmingled satisfaction as this; and there are still fewer that are so well qualified to cultivate gentle and generous feelings.

A new opera of three acts, written by Mr. Holman, entitled *What a Blunder!* was produced on the 14th of August. This piece is a disgrace to any theatre. It is compounded of fragments from many others; put together without taste, and even without vivacity. The music is by Mr. Davy of Exeter, and announces the composer as one that will add to the amusement of the public, if duly encouraged. He well deserves to have better materials than in the present instance to work upon. Several of the passages in the music of this piece, are not only beautiful, but marked with originality.

*First REPRESENTATION of MARY STUART
at the COURT THEATRE, WEIMAR.*

On the 14th of June, a new tragedy by Schiller, entitled *Mary Stuart*, was performed at the theatre of the court at Weimar. The action begins at the moment in which the sentence of death is pronounced by the commission of forty. The first scene shews Sir Amias Paulet breaking open Mary's chest of drawers in order to seize her papers and correspondence, notwithstanding the representations of Miss Kennedy, her attendant. When Mary enters he treats her with rudeness. He accepts, however, a letter from Mary to Queen Elizabeth, which the former entreats him to deliver to her sister. Miss Kennedy reproaches Mary with her former conduct with respect to her husband Darnley, and Mary excuses herself by pleading her youth and levity. Mortimer enters, and desires Mary to dismiss Miss Kennedy; he informs her, that in his travels through Italy and France, he had been converted, chiefly by the pomp of a jubilee, to the Catholic worship; that whilst at Rheims he was introduced to the Cardinal de Guise, and several Scotch and English emigrants, who inflamed still more his zeal to deliver Mary; to attest all which, he delivers a letter from the Cardinal. Mary, transported with joy, refers him to the Earl of Leicester, as the person already appointed to procure her deliverance. Kennedy interrupts this conversation, by announcing that Paulet, with several commissioners, are approaching. By

these she is informed, that she has been found guilty, and that the sentence of death has been pronounced. Two remarkably fine speeches in this first act are, the picture delineated by young Mortimer of the bewitching charms and magnificence of the Roman Catholic religion, by which he was dazzled and seduced when at Rome, and that in which Mary pleads her innocence to Lord Burleigh, who is at the head of the commissioners.

In the second act, we see Queen Elizabeth giving audience, in the presence of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Burleigh, and Earl of Leicester, to the French ambassadors, who were sent to treat of the marriage between Elizabeth, and the Duke of Anjou. A treaty of alliance between the two kingdoms is determined upon, and the negotiations for the marriage nearly brought to a conclusion. The French ambassadors attempt to interfere in behalf of Mary: but Elizabeth breaks off the conference, and declares that she will not hear any thing on the subject. The ambassadors having withdrawn, Burleigh exhorts the Queen to hasten the execution of Mary: declaring that the nation was most eager to see their sovereign's life in safety, which could only be obtained by the death of her headstrong rival. Paulet enters, delivers Mary's letter, and introduces his nephew Mortimer, to whom, when all are retired, Elizabeth intimates a wish, that some one of her faithful servants would deliver her from that rival. Mortimer remaining alone with Leicester, they speak of the means of saving Mary, which Mortimer is determined to effect with expedition, and even by force, but Leicester discovers a weak and double character. Mortimer leaves him, Elizabeth re-enters, and Leicester, wishing to see Mary, persuades the Queen to consent to an interview with her, which he suggests might be brought about by hunting in the park of Fotheringay. Leicester assumes so much familiarity with her, that they put the spectator in mind of the scene in Virgil: *Speluncam Dido dux et Trojani eandem deveniunt*. There are two scenes in the second act, in which the power of poetical eloquence shines forth to the highest advantage of the author. One, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, pleads in the strongest terms the rights of the poor forlorn Mary, with intrepidity softened by the meekness of old age; the other, when young Mortimer, full of youth and passion, is wringing from the callous breast of the injured courtier Leicester the secret of his fondness for Mary, and his disgust for the Maiden Queen.

In the third act the projected interview really takes place. Mary, who is supposed to have been held in the strictest confinement, exults in the liberty she is allowed to enjoy in the open air. Being insidiously permitted to walk in the garden of Fotheringay, she feels herself enraptured by the seeming prospect of approaching liberty, she hails the fanning breeze, and bids the clouds, in their airy career to France, remember her to her kinsman, the King of France. The poet changes on a sudden, the iambic measure to a lyric song, fully contrived to supply the chorus of the Greek tragedy. This high flow of spirits is brought to a sudden ebb, when Sir Paulet and Shrewsbury rush upon her, in order to inform her of the long-wished for arrival of Queen Elizabeth. Soon after Elizabeth arrives, accompanied by Leicester. Both queens are at first greatly embarrassed to find themselves in the other's presence; but Elizabeth observing that it best became Mary to address her, Mary throws herself, with great reluctance, at the Queen of England's feet, conjuring her in the most affecting terms to restore her to her freedom, to her country, and relations: but on Elizabeth's treating her with haughtiness, she starts up in a fit of despair, and bursts into the most poignant abuse of Elizabeth, calling her a bastard, and an usurper, till the latter runs away mad with rage. Soon after O'Kelly arrives, and tells Mary that Elizabeth had been killed on her way home: but Mortimer informs her that the blow of the assassin had been prevented by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth preserved. Mortimer, now left alone with Mary, declares his resolution of delivering her; but, blazing up on a sudden into a frantic declaration of sensual appetite, he swears that in recompence she must give him her hand, at the same time seizing her in his arms, kissing her neck, and behaving as though he designed immediately to reap the reward of what he might do in her service.

In the fourth act the scene is transferred to London; we see Elizabeth exasperated at the affront given by Mary, and at the attack upon her life: when Davison enters to bring her the sentence of death pronounced against Mary; she feigns, she fluctuates, and, having at length signed it, leaves Davison in incertitude, whether she will have the sentence immediately executed or not. Scarcely is Elizabeth gone, when Burleigh enters, and, learning that the warrant is signed by the Queen, snatches it from Davison's hands to have it executed immediately. But many epi-

sodes are interwoven. Burleigh and the French ambassadors meet in the anti-chamber of the Queen: the former advises the latter to quit the kingdom immediately, as the plot of assassinating Elizabeth had been laid in his *hotel*, and the treaty of alliance was broken by that action. When Leicester appears, Burleigh reproaches him for advising the Queen to an interview with Mary, and gives him to understand that he is pretty well aware of the true motives:

"You did not shew this Mary to the Queen; The Queen did shew you Mary."

and threatens to reveal his treacherous designs. When Burleigh is gone, Mortimer enters; a quarrel ensues between him and Leicester, the former accusing the Earl for his selfish and cowardly behaviour, and the latter denying all participation in the plot. At length, wishing to rid himself from a dangerous witness, and to ingratiate himself again with the Queen, he calls on a sudden upon the guards, and orders them to seize Mortimer. This gentleman, seeing no means of escaping punishment, stabs himself. The scene is removed to Queen Elizabeth's apartment, where the Queen is in conference with Burleigh, who has already disclosed to her Leicester's treachery. While they are speaking, Leicester is announced: but the Queen refuses to see him, and forbids him to be admitted any more. Leicester, however, forces his way, and succeeds in refuting Burleigh's imputations by accusing Mortimer, and supports his accusation by the account of his violent death. The Queen, in order to revenge herself, orders him to assist at the execution of Mary.

In the beginning of the fifth act, the scene lies at Fotheringay. Melvil, an old faithful servant, and Miss Kennedy lament the fate of their Queen, the preparations for whose execution in the hall the latter had seen. Mary herself entering, consoles her faithful servants, and makes her last disposals; the rest having withdrawn, and Mary expressing her desire of being prepared for death by a priest of her religion, Melvil declares that he will take orders, and therefore thinks himself now already fit for performing the office of a priest; accordingly the act of confession and absolution is exhibited. Soon after Burleigh and Leicester enter and read her sentence. As soon as she sees Leicester, after a slight swooning, she reproaches him with his perfidy. When she is led out to execution, Leicester remains torn with remorse; he imagines he hears all the preparations made in the hall under him; at length he hears

the stroke of the axe, and falls senseless on the ground. The tragedy might very well have ended here, but the poet was of opinion, that poetical justice ought to be fully executed. For this reason, we are again transported to London. The Earl of Shrewsbury announces to Queen Elizabeth, that Nan and Carke, who are confined in the Tower, had retracted their former confessions. The Queen then orders Shrewsbury to prevent the execution of the sentence pronounced against Mary, but Burleigh enters with the news of Mary's death. Elizabeth, struck with apparent terror, banishes Burleigh from her sight, and commits Davison to prison: the Earl of Shrewsbury lays down the great seal, exclaiming, *I will not seal henceforward your great deeds*; he leaves her alone; she makes a gesture of unfeigned distress, and the curtain drops.

It cannot be denied, that the last act has many situations, in which the soaring genius of Schiller spreads his wings to their fullest extent. He will not bring before our eyes the scaffold itself, but he aggrandizes the terror of it, first by the relation of poor Kennedy, who tells Melvil, that in the dead of midnight they heard on a sudden a great noise below stairs; that they imagined at the beginning Mortimer was come in order to rescue her from prison, but that they were cruelly undeceived, hearing that carpenters and upholsterers were preparing the scaffold in the great hall. Dur-

ing their relation, all the handmaids and women of Mary are gathering, when one of them comes with a ghastly look, telling the sorrowful tale, that in passing by the great hall she saw the scaffold covered with black, the people surrounding it, the block laid ready, and even the fatal instrument of execution. All this is well contrived to fill the soul with dismal images. But it freezes and harrows up the soul with terror, when Leicester is seen in a state of madness, struggling in vain to escape the assaulting terrors of the lonely chamber left by Mary; now listening to the sounds below, hearing the voice of the exhorting Dean, and the sweet accents of the last prayer of Mary, catching with greedy ear the murmuring of the people, and, when hearing at last the tumbling of the block by the fatal blow, falls flat on the ground thunderstruck and motionless, the back curtain dropping at the same moment. This is skilfully done indeed, and much better conducted than it could be done by the interference of any messenger in the old Greek or modern French tragedy. It is picturesque and affecting, when Mary is administering the comfort to the kneeling multitude of her servants melting in tears; and the whole audience was sobbing, when she kneeled herself to confess to Melvil, and to receive on her anointed head the comfort of absolution he bestows upon her.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

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Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, by the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. 13, 11. 11s. 6d. sewed. White.

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The Point of Honour, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, by Charles Kemble, 2s. Longman and Rees.

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Storch's Uebersicht des Russischen Reichs, 1l.

Storch's Gemälde des Russischen Reichs, 3ter und 4ter band. Leipzig, 1799, 18s.

Lukumon, oder Nachrichten von ausserordentlichen Menschen, 2 theile, 1796. 9s.

Historische Gemälde aus dem Leben berühmter Menschen, 7 bände, Riga, 1799, 2l. 12s. 6d.

Briefe an Leonoren über die Mythologie, mit Kupfern, 3 theile. Leipzig, 1799, 15s. oder auf velin papier, 1l. 4s.

Grindel's Uebersicht der neuern Chemie, für Anfänger. Riga, 1799, 3s.

Melanges agronomiques d'après les experiences des Fermiers Anglois. Leipzig, 1799. 8s.

Vofs, Versuch über die Erziehung für den Staat. 1ster theil, 1799, 10s.

Karamsin's Briefe eines reisenden Russen, mit Kupf. 2 theile 16°. Leipzig, 1799, 10s.

Schubert's Theoretische Astronomie, 3 theile, 4to. Petersburg, 1798, 1l. 10s.

Scarpa, de penitiori Ossium Structura, cum fig. æn. Lipsiæ 1799, 4s. On vellum paper, 12s.

Pallas, Tableau Physique et Topographique de la Tauride, 1795, 4to. 4s. 6d.

Müller's Entwurf einer Philosophischen Religionslehre, 1ster theil, Halle, 1797, 5s.

Homilien zur Beförderung Christlicher Weisheit und Tugend. Lingen, 1796, 3s. 6d.

Arriani Historia Indica, Græce et Latine. Halis, 1798, 7s.

Eberhard, über den Gott des Prof. Fichte. Halle, 1799, 1s. 6d.

Eberhard, Versuch zur Bestimmung des Streits zwischen Fichte und seinen Gegnern. Ibidem, 2s.

Burserii Institutiones Medicinæ Practicæ, 4 tom. 1l. 10s.

Schwarz's Flora Indiæ Occident, tom. 2, 1800, 3s.

Spieß, Der Alte überall und nirgends, 2 theile, 13s. 6d.

Rössig, über Zuckerfurrogate, 1799, 1s. 6d.

Meissner's Bianca Capello, 2 theile, 16s.

A New German Grammar, Leipzig, 1799, bound, 4s.

Babos Schauspiele, 11s.

Hofe, Herbarium vivum Muscorum Frondosorum, cum Descript. Analyticis, ad Normam Hedwigii. Lipsiæ, pars 1ma, 1799, 14s.

Thunberg, Icones Plantarum Japonicarum. Upsalæ, 1794, 10s. 6d.

Thunberg, Prodrromus Plantar. Capensium. Ibid. 10s. 6d.

Perfoon, Icones et Descript. Fungorum minus cognit. cum Tab. pictis. Fascic. 1. 1l. 1l. 16s.

Aristophanis Nubes, Gr. et Lat. edit. Hermannii, 1799, 9s. &c. &c.

Classical Books just imported by W. H. Lunn, Oxford-street.

Josephus, Gr. and Lat. cura Havercamp, Hudson, et Oberthur, 3 vol. 8vo.

Lips. 1782—5.

Plinii Historia Naturalis, cum notis var. Harduini, &c. cura Franzii, 10 vol. 8vo.

Ib. 1778—91.

Tibullus, cura Heynii, 8vo. Ib. 1798.

Poetæ Latini Minores, cura Wernsdorf, 9 partes, 8vo.

Altenb. 1780—8, Helms. 1791—3. Aristot.

Aristophanes, Gr. and & Lat. cura Brunck, Argent. 1783.
4 vol. 8vo.

Aristophanes, Gr. cura Invernizii, 2 vol. Ib. 1794.
8vo.

Strabonis Geograph. Gr. & Lat. cura Siebenkees et Tzschucke, 2 vol. 8vo.
Lips. 1796—8.

Tho. Magister, Gr. & Lat. cura Bernard, L. Bat. 1757.
2 vol. 8vo.

Episteti Dissertationum ab Arriano digest. libb. iv. Ejusdem Enchiridion, et ex deperditis Sermonibus Fragmenta, cura Uptoni et Schweighæuser, 3 vol. 8vo. Lips. 1799.

Silius Italicus, cura Ernesti, 2 vol. 8vo. Ib. 1791—2.

Plautus, cura Ernesti, 2 vol. 8vo. Ib. 1760.

Apuleius, cura Oudendorpii et Ruhnkenii, L. Bat. 1786.
4to.

Impertations by C. Geisweiler, Parliament-street.

Schiller's Dramatic Plays. Wallenstein's Lager, Die Piccolomini, Wallenstein's Tod. 1800. 10s. f. p.

Nemnich's Reise von Hamburg im Jahre 1799, nach und durch England, 1800. 10s. f. p.

Girtanner, Vormaliger Zustand der Schweiz, zum Aufschluß über die neuesten Vorfälle in der Schweiz, von einem Augenzeugen, 1800. 10s. 6d. f. p.

Babo's Schauspiele, vol. 1. 1800.

Scherer Archiv für die Theoretische Chemie, vol. 1, 1800, 3s.

Arnemann, Handbuch der Practischen Medicin, 2 vol. 1800. 12s. 6d.

Wendland Ericarum Icones et Descriptiones, col. 4to. 7 Nos. 1798—1800. 4l. 14s. 6d.

Pallas, Icones Insectorum præsertim Rossiae Sibiriaque peculiarium, 3 Nos. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Jenneri Disquisitio de Causis et Effectibus Variolarum Vaccinarum, ex Anglico in Latinum conversa, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Plinii Epistolarum Libri decem, ed. G. E. Gierig. Tom. 1us. Amstelodami et Lipf. 1800. 8s.

Jacob's Anthologia Græcæ Epigrammata, ed. Brunckii, 2 vol.—vol. 2di. pars 2d. Lip. 1800. 1l. 10s.

Tode, neue Dänische Grammatik.

Suensk-Tysk och Tysk-Svensk Ordbok, Schwedisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, von Dähnert.

Sahlstedt, Schwedische Grammatik.

Hagerup, Principes Généraux de la Langue Danoise.

Recueil des principaux Traités d'Alliance,

de Paix, de Trêve, de Neutralité, &c. &c. conclus par les Puissances de l'Europe depuis 1761 jusqu'à 1795, 5 vol.

New Books imported by T. Bossey.

Histoire de Pierre III. suivis des Amours des Catherine II. fig. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Oeuvres de Vesselier, 2 vols. 8vo. large vellum paper, 21s

Le même, 3 vols. 18mo. 10s. 6d.

Instructions sur les Principales Verités, de la Religion, 3s. 6d.

Abregé de la Géographie de La-Croix, 3s.

Chef d'Œuvres de Moliere, 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Œuvres de Greccourt, 4 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Paul et Virginie, 2s. 6d.

Mercier's Tableau de Paris, 12 vols. 8vo. 60s.

Mercier's Tableau de Paris, 12 vols. 12mo. 42s.

Pharmacie de Beaumé, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Œuvres de Savary, 6 vols. gr. pap. 72s.

Le même, pap. fin. 36s.

Just published, Chaumière Indienne, 1s. 6d.

Histoire de Gil Blas, 6 vols. avec fig. 10s.

Vie et Œuvres Posthumes de Florian, 2s. 6d.

Dictionnaire D'Alberti, abregé, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Langue des Calculs, 8vo. 5s.

Operations des Changes da Ruelle, 6s.

Maladie des Enfans, Femmes et Filles, par Chambon, 10 vols. 8vo. 3l.

Géographie D'Hassenfratz, 4s.

Abeille François, prose, 8vo. 5s.

Dict. Espagnol-Franç. et François-Espagnol, 6s.

Œuvres de Gefner, 3 vols, 18mo. Nouvelle edit. 13s. 6d.

Manuel de Marine, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s.

Theatre de Floréan, 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

Nouvells Lettres Originales de Rousseau, 3s. 6d.

Paul et Virg. French and Ital. 2 vols. 18mo. 5s.

Just imported by J. Debosse.

Le Conscrip, ou les Billets de Logement, 3s.

Tableaux Synoptiques de Chimie, par Fourcroy, fol. 15s.

Traité des Membranes, 6s.

Adèle & Roger, 2s. 6d.

Les Mères Rivales, par Mme. Genlis, 3 vols. 18s.

Histoire de Russie, par Levesque, augmentée par l'Auteur, & conduite jusqu'à la fin du Regne de Catherine II. 8 vols. 8vo. with two large maps, 3l. 13s. 6d.

ERRATA.

In the Paper on Society and Manners, page 37, line 15, for *bord* read *bords*.

41, for *its* read *their*.

38, 2d col. for *gust* for the art, read *gusto* for the art.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PAUL and Virginia, a comic Opera, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden. Composed by Mazzinghi and Reeve. 8s. Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

The Opera of Paul and Virginia (the forty-third work which Mr. Mazzinghi has composed, or been concerned in), is calculated to bring additional credit to his name; and Mr. Reeve may justly claim new repute from his share in this ingenious and pleasing production. The overture contains some very original passages, and possesses that spirit and vigour of effect generally found in Mr. Mazzinghi's instrumental pieces. The opening duo, "See from ocean rising," by the same master, and sung by Mrs. H. Johnstone and Mr. Incedon, is beautifully simple, and conveys the sentiment of the poetry with the greatest truth. Mr. Reeve, in the succeeding trio and chorus, "Haste, my companions," has struck out a very characteristic melody; and his quartetto and chorus, "Bold intruder, hence away," is expressive and spirited; but with his "When the moon shines o'er the deep," sung by Mr. Munden, we are particularly pleased: it is truly original, and perfectly dramatic. "Ah could my faltering tongue impart," sung by Mrs. H. Johnstone, is engagingly simple, and happily points out Mr. Mazzinghi's manner, as also does the following duett, "Don Antonio's come," the style of which is conceived with much spirit and propriety. "A blessing unknown to ambition and pride," sung by Mr. Incedon, is in Mr. Reeve's best cast and composition, and gives the sense of the words with a chasteness superior to his ordinary efforts. The "storm scene," by Mr. Mazzinghi, is well imagined, and the finale "Strains of joy we'll now employ," composed by the same master, is novel and exhilarating, and concludes the piece with much felicity of effect.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Bass. Composed and dedicated to her Majesty the Empress of Germany, by K. Kambra. 8s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

These sonatas are written with considerable spirit. The *dolce* passages are relieved with boldness and brilliancy, and the modulation is very scientific and judicious. The opening movements display the author's talent in sonata composition to great advantage, and the *andante* or

second movements are conceived with much fancy and taste; but with the subjects of the rondos we cannot profess ourselves to be much pleased; they are deficient both in air and vivacity, and conclude the pieces with a dull and unimpressive effect, greatly detrimental to the general character of the work. The "original Russian air" is tolerable in its kind, but we do not think its style sufficiently novel and attractive to add any real value to the publication, or to do much credit to Mr. Kambra's choice.

The Favourite Overture to the new grand Pantomime called the Magic Flute, as performed at the new Royal Circus. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, by J. Sanderson. 2s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This overture comprizes three movements of very pleasing music. The first movement is in common time, *allegro maestoso*, and contains some bold and well-imagined passages; the second, in three-fourths *moderato andante*, is a pleasant imitation of the Scotch style; and the third, a *Polonese-rondo*, is original, and striking in its subject. The effect of this piece at the theatre pleased us much; and it is here so judiciously adapted for the piano-forte as to afford a lively resemblance of the sensations it produces from a band.

Number I. of Handel's Overtures, arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment, ad libitum, for a Flute or Violin, by J. Mazzinghi. 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

All the former adaptations of Handel's overtures for the harpsichord and piano-forte were so injudiciously executed, that a new arrangement of them for these instruments, from the pen of some real and qualified master, was a *desideratum* in music. We are therefore glad that Mr. Mazzinghi has taken upon himself so necessary a task; or, in other words, we are pleased to see the undertaking in such able hands. The present number contains three overtures; the overture to Solomon, the overture to the Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, and the overture to Athalia. The *score* in these pieces is well culled, and the harmonies filled in a masterly style. The accompaniments, which are chiefly made out from the original compositions, are also managed with much meaning, and are greatly calculated to improve the general effect.

The weary Woodman, a celebrated Song, as sung at the Nobility's and Public Concerts. Adapted for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed by Mr. Moulds. 1s.

The weary Woodman is a very pretty ballad: the melody is flowing and graceful, and the expression emphatic and natural. The idea in the fifth and sixth bars of the symphony is remarkably pleasing, and the two closing bars of the air are equally new and engaging.

Numbers I. and II. of a Work comprising twenty-five Odes, Hymn-Tunes, &c. &c. in four Parts. Composed by S. Porter. Good.

This work is to be completed in six numbers, one shilling each, and containing sixteen demy octavo pages. With the first number is given an engraved title-page, and the last is to be accompanied with an index, and list of subscribers. We have examined the present numbers, and, judging by them, cannot but think that the whole will make a useful little volume, and be found particularly accommodating to musical societies, as an appendix to their other more copious collections. For the convenience of ladies, the *first treble or air*, is placed next the bass, which will also render the book a piano-forte companion.

Bleak in the Valley blew the Wind, a Song, with a Tamborine Accompaniment, ad libitum, written and composed by Martha Beuvitt, Author of Crazy Jane's Death, &c. 1s. Davies.

In speaking of this song, we cannot be very liberal of our commendation. The melody, if we may justly call it such, is metrically false, and emphatically erroneous, while the bass sets at defiance all the established rules of regular composition.

"He'll never march again," a favourite Song. Composed by T. Combe. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"He'll never march again," is not amongst the happiest of modern efforts in ballad composition. The melody is feeble and ill-arranged, the modulation ill-prepared, and the bass in general very artificial. But, notwithstanding these objections, we would by no means wholly discourage Mr. Combe from attempts of this kind. There are detached passages which discover originality of fancy; and the song, taken in the aggregate, rather indicates a laxity of study, and deficiency in science, than the destitution of genius and feeling.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 63.

The Seaman's Lamentation for the Loss of the Royal Charlotte. Sung by Mr. Inledon at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by George Saville Carey. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The music of this song would do credit to any composer of mediocrity of talent, but certainly is not worthy the abilities of this ingenious master. Mr. Mazzinghi can never be positively dull and insipid; but certainly his present effort is neither engagingly melodious, nor strikingly impressive. The ponderous dullness of the words seems to have weighed down his fancy, and checked the fervor of that feeling which animates the generality of his compositions.

Dear to a Briton the Life of his King, a Song sung by Mr. Inledon at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by Mr. Rodd. The Music by Thomas Walsh. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We find in this little air some bold and glowing ideas; but their arrangement is not sufficiently judicious to produce that effect, which, under a different management, they might have commanded. But while we are led to believe that Mr. Walsh is a young composer, we cannot but entertain the opinion, that he is also a young genius; and that by proper and mature study he will become a first-rate master.

Sympathy, a favourite Canzonet for the Piano-forte. Composed by A. Betts. 1s. Rolfe.

This canzonet, though not of first-rate excellence, is composed in a style far above mediocrity, and is superior to most of the vocal compositions of the day. It possesses some very agreeable traits of fancy, and the passages are consonant and connected; but the emphasis, we must say, is not always correct, nor does any striking feature stamp and characterize the melody with that distinction, and originality of effect, which forms the first quality in fine composition.

Sandy and Jenny, sung by Mrs. Cooke at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Sanderson. 1s. Riley.

"Sandy and Jenny" is printed in *score*, with the appendage of a piano-forte part, for the convenience of practitioners on that instrument. The air of this little ballad is pleasingly simple, and not uncharacteristic of the Scotch style. The *score* is judiciously put together, and the bass is chosen with judgment. The turn of the words which occupy no less than six stanzas, is somewhat novel, and both the ideas

A 2

and

and verification do credit to Mr. Upton as a poet in this class of lyric composition.

Monopoly, a favourite comic Song, sung by Mr. Quick at Weymouth. Written by C. Dibdin, jun. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This is a new song to an old tune. In

the words we find a vein of much whimsicality. They comprize five stanzas, each of which possesses some lucky turn of thought, and the whole forms a strain of temporary humour, which cannot fail to amuse either on the stage, or in private company.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

CHINA.

THE first accounts of China were brought into Europe by *Marco Polo*, a Venetian, who had travelled into that country through Tartary, in the year 1295; yet, long as is the period which has elapsed, since our information concerning the local customs, habits, arts, &c. &c. has been vague, uncertain, and imperfect. From the literary enterprise, and prevalent custom of introducing prints for the illustration and elucidation of books of travels, we have a very fair prospect of becoming better acquainted with the exterior at least of this great empire. Three quarto volumes, each of them illustrated with numerous engravings from designs taken on the spot, are published, and publishing in numbers, on this copious subject. The first was brought out in twelve numbers at 10s. 6d. each, and is now completed, and published in boards at 6l. 6s. It is entitled

The Costume of China, illustrated by sixty Engravings, with Explanations in English and French; by George Henry Meson, Major of the 102d Regiment. Printed for Miller, Bond-street.

With respect to the letter-press, the author modestly and candidly admits, that (having been from his early youth devoted to a profession which generally militates against literary improvements) he has usually introduced apposite quotations from preceding writers on the same subjects.

The prints are designed by *Pu Qua* of Canton, and engraved by *Dodley* of London. They consist of full length portraits of the different orders of society, from the lowest rank to the highest. The English artist has, in the characters of the faces, and peculiar air of those represented, adhered so closely to his Eastern models, that they really appear like a set of China figures descended from a chimney-piece, or stepped out from a fire screen: they are, generally speaking, neatly finished, though the outline is rather too hard and determined for

an eye that has been accustomed to European drawings.

Four numbers at 10s. 6d. each have been published of a work, that is to be comprized in twelve numbers, and is entitled

Oriental Drawings, by Captain Charles Gold of the Detachment of Royal Artillery, lately serving in India. Inscribed to the Marquis Cornwallis, General of India when many of the Drawings were made. The Designs are by Captain Gold. Harrel aqua-tinta fecit.

Considered as pieces of art, neither the designs nor etchings can be much boasted of; but the subjects are frequently curious: with one of them we were much struck; it is a singular and melancholy example of the influence which credulity, superstition, and enthusiasm have on the human mind. It represents a *Gentoo* zealot rolling a pilgrimage.

The person represented, in the hope of gaining the favor of his God, resolved to travel from the Braminical church on Trichinopoly rock, to the famous temple on the hill at Pylney, a distance of more than one hundred miles, by rolling the *gubole* away on the ground. Being a man of considerable property, he was enabled to soften the toils insuperable to a poor enthusiast from such an undertaking, by the attention of two servants, who preceding cleared the roads of all moveable impediments, and, whenever he thought proper to end a stage, prepared refreshments for him. The only piece of dress worn by him was a calico cloth wrapped about the waste; his hair was close shaved, excepting a small lock on the back part of the crown, and his head entirely exposed to the influence of the sun and reflected heat from the ground, which it nearly touched every revolution he made.

When the writer saw him, he was concluding his pilgrimage, by rolling thro' the fort of Trichinopoly, "singing, or rather crying aloud, the praises of God."

Mr. Alexander, so well known by his admirable designs in the Voyage of Lord Macartney,

Macartney, has published six numbers of *THE COSTUME OF CHINA*. Printed by Bulmer, for G. Nicol and Son.

his publication, considered as a work of art, is much superior to the two which precede it. The drawings are correct and picturesque, the etching is in a very spirited style, and the colouring, though extremely brilliant, is in perfect harmony. The aerial perspective is well understood, and carefully attended to, and the whole displays strong marks of great professional knowledge, and a good taste. To subscribers it was published, and the numbers are now delivering, at 7s. 6d. each number; but the artist found his trouble and expence so much more than he had calculated, that to non-subscribers he has been under the necessity of raising it to 10s. 6d. at which price, considered in every point of view, it is a very reasonable publication, and we sincerely hope will have the success it so well merits. Both the designs and etchings are by Mr. Alexander.

Publius Virgilius Maro. Bucolica, Georgica, et Aeneis. In two Volumes royal Octavo. Printed by Bensley, and published for A. Dulau and Co. Sebo-square.

This very splendid work does great credit to the English press; it is most beautifully printed, though we think the title of *LIBER 2, and 3 of the Georgics* being printed in a type of the same size as the running-title on the opposite page, hurts the eye, and gives what has at first sight the appearance of mistaken inequality in the length of the pages.

In the two volumes, there are fourteen prints, engraved by Bartolozzi, Sharp, Fittler, and Neagle. The names of the designers are not inserted, except in one print, which is by *Vieira Portuensis*. That in the first volume, which is engraved by Sharp, bears strong marks of the pencil of Fuseli. Some of them, particularly that of the second book of the *Eneid*, have a flattering French air. Considered as the decorations of this very fine specimen of English typography, though of unequal merit, they are generally in a very masterly style.

Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville. Hoppner pinx. S. W. Reynolds sculp. Jeffries, Ludgate-bill, 1l. 1s.

A very spirited portrait, and engraved in mezzotinto in a very superior style.

The Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred. F. Vieira Portuensis inv. F. Bartolozzi, R. A. sculp. Published for Bartolozzi and Co. Sept. 1, 1800. 1l. 11s. 6d.

This design, which does not bear marks

of much thinking, reminded us of many of the French representations of the various events of the Republic. It is engraved in the chalk manner, and in several parts looks as if it had received the improving touches of Bartolozzi's burin, which have indisputably rendered it better than it would have been without them.

Finding the Body of Tippoo Sultaun, who lost his Dominions and Life, May 4, 1799. Porter pinx. S. W. Reynolds sculp. Published Aug. 15, 1800, by J. Daniel, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

A very spirited and animated design; many of the figures have great interest and character. It is a torch-light, has a brilliant and striking effect, and is engraved in mezzotinto in a very masterly style.

As a companion to the preceding

The Surrender of the Children of Tippoo Sultaun, May 4, 1799. S. Stobart, R. A. pinx. C. Turner sculp. Published by J. Daniel, price 2l. 12s. 6d. the Pair.

This also is in mezzotinto, and well engraved; the design, which is in the best manner of the master, contains a number of female figures, with most elegant forms, and brings to our recollection *Le Brun's Tent of Darius*. We do not mean to say it is equal to that; but, considered as the production of a modern master, it does honour to the arts and the artist.

The combined Armies of Austria and Russia; the Army of the French Republic at Pozzo and Bresio, after forcing the Passage of the Adda. H. Singleton pinx. L. Schawonette sculp.

As a companion to the above,

The Arch-duke Charles defeating Moreau. Ditto, ditto. 3l. 3s. the Pair, Schawonette.

Representations of battles are not a pleasing exertion of the fine arts; they are, as Foote said of a gallery of portraits, "*prodigious fine pieces, and all alike*;" added to this, the two now before us do not strike us as having bustle enough for a battle. They are engraved in the chalk manner.

Portrait of William Markham, Archbishop of York. Romney pinx. Ward sculp. Boydells, 10s. 6d. Proofs 1l. 1s.

We were much pleased to see so fine a portrait of Romney's (who has now retired from the practice of the arts he was long an honour to) fall into the hands of so good an engraver as Mr. Ward. The picture bears a very strong likeness to the Bishop, and the mezzotinto, added to its other merits, which are no

inconsiderable, has in the air and manner, as well as features, a very exact resemblance of the picture.

Fifty Views on the Rhine, from Spire to Dusseldorf, from drawings, made on the spot by Janscha, etched by Ziegler, and coloured up to imitate drawings. Long Folio, price 18l. Imported and sold by Messrs. Boydell.

These drawings, representing many places which have been the seat of the war, and at different periods occupied by the different contending powers engaged in it, are at this period peculiarly interesting. Many of them are extremely picturesque, and each print is accompanied by a short description in German and French.

Six Prints of Marriage-a-la-Mode. Engraved by Earlom, from the original Pictures by Hogarth, in the collection of Mr. Angerstein, are completed. Price to Subscribers 5l. 5s. to Non-Subscribers 6l. 6s.

Of the merit of the original pictures, it is not easy to speak in terms higher than they deserve: they are the *chef-d'œuvres* of that great master; and if considered in the different views of conception, character, colouring, design, and drawing, are in the very first class. Of the print it may at present suffice to say, they are worthy of the pictures, and very correct and fine copies.

The 16th number of *Boydell's Shakespeare* is published, and contains four large, and five small, prints.

Prints from *Shakespeare's Seven Ages*, by Smuke, are rapidly advancing under the burins of Thew, Simon, Tomkins, &c.

THE ARTS OF OTHER TIMES.

In making the alterations in the House of Commons, previous to the meeting of Parliament, the oaken wainscoting at each side has been removed; and this removal gives again to view the venerable walls of what was once St. Stephen's Chapel.

The Gothic pillars, the finished scroll-work, and the laboured carvings, are, generally speaking, in good preservation: but what is more observable, is that the paintings which fill the interstices, having been protected from the action of the air for so many centuries, are in many parts as fresh and vivid as if they were only a twelvemonth old.

In the right-hand corner, behind the Speaker's chair, and about five feet from the ground, there is a Virgin and child, with Joseph bending over them, tolerably well preserved, executed in fresco. Adjoining there, and on the same level, are two singular figures; a man and a woman standing each in a disconsolate attitude, the head reclining on the shoulder, and each holding what seems a piece of tapestry before their middle. The tapestry before the woman is decorated with peacock's feathers, very highly finished, in which the green and gold is as lively as if it had been newly laid on. The gilding of the cornices, which is very richly decorated, is in the same preservation. On the opposite side of the chapel, are several figures of men in complete armour, with inscriptions under them, which are mostly illegible. Under two of them, however, the names of "*Eusebe*," and, what is more singular in a catholic chapel, of "*Mercur*," in black letter characters, are still visible.

The whole of the chapel appears to have been finished in the same superb style with that admired structure, the Chapel of Henry the VIIIth. The interior roof of the building, which has at all times been visible over the House of Commons, speaks sufficiently as to the style of the architecture, and the laboured *minutiae* of the ornaments; but not having been covered in the same manner as the lower parts, it offers but a very faint idea of the superb finishing and expensive decorations which our ancestors bestowed upon this building.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August, 1800.

FRANCE.

SINCE the publication of our last number but little of importance has occurred in the political world. By the famous battle of Marengo the fate of the campaign was decided, and in our opinion every appearance now points to a general peace. No party whatever can be a gainer

by the continuance of hostilities; and tedious and trifling as the proceedings at Rastadt might appear, they have yet formed such a basis as may considerably shorten the process of future negotiation. To this desirable object therefore, we still look with a degree of confidence, and there are few of our readers, we believe,

lieve, who will not join us in at least sincere wishes for the accomplishment of our prediction.

In our last statement, we left Field Marshal Kray upon the frontiers of Austria, for the purpose of protecting the Hereditary States. Moreau, however, after having fixed his head-quarters at Munich, (of which city he imposed a contribution of 10,000,000 livres, as he has since done upon the Duchy of Wirtemberg, of 15,000,000) sent his advanced guard along the Isar, in pursuit of Marshal Kray, who, according to the French accounts, when the French had reached Freisingen, quitted Landshut on the 2d of July, crossed the Inn, and took up his head-quarters at Braunau; and the Republican troops on the same day reached the left bank of the river. Another division of the French on the same morning reached Neustadt, between Ingolstadt and Ratisbon, without opposition. General Klenau, with 7000 men, unable to maintain a contest with this force, which consisted of 13,000, now retreated under the walls of Ratisbon; while General Stzarray took post at Würzburg, more to the northward, to defend Bohemia against St. Suzanne, who, about to be followed by Angereau with 15,000 men from Holland, is advancing in Franconia, being by the latest accounts at the gates of Frankfort on the Mein. In this situation Ingolstadt was invested, Ulm also was very closely pressed; and Grenier, to whom this task was assigned, has been able to spare a corps of observation, that has advanced as far as Nuremberg, which it entered on the 7th of July, to watch General Stzarray. On the 9th of July, St. Suzanne crossed the Mein, and attempted to penetrate to Aschaffenburg, but was repulsed.

The division of Moreau's army under Lecourbe has suddenly returned, ascended the Lech, and, joining Molitor, who occupied Kempten, has taken Feldkirch, Coire, and in short, the whole of the Grison country, and thus formed a junction with the army of Italy, a division of which under Moncey had possessed itself of the Valteline. Thus the junction of the armies of Germany and Italy has been effected, and a free communication established between them from the Danube to the Mediterranean, having their centre supported by Switzerland, their two extremities covered by the Gulph of Genoa on the right, and the Danube on the left; and fortified throughout their whole extent by advantageous positions.

The intelligence from Italy has chiefly consisted of the German details of the late actions, which do not in any material particulars differ from those of the French, except in the return of killed, wounded and prisoners; General Melas stating his whole loss in the battle of Marengo at 250 officers, 9069 privates, and 1493 horses; whereas Berthier had estimated their loss at upwards of 12,000 men. The Imperialists took 2600 prisoners; but General Melas makes no estimate of the French's loss in killed and wounded, merely saying that it was very considerable. By the terms of the Armistice, besides the fortresses of the Mancio, and those of Ferrara and Ancona, the Austrians remain masters of a line extending from the Po to the Mediterranean, thus covering Tuscany, and maintaining, by Leghorn, a communication with the British fleet.

The most prominent article contained in these accounts, was the Convention for the Armistice, which was signed between the French and Austrians in Germany on the 15th of July. The purport of the Armistice was as follows. "There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between His Imperial Majesty's army in Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Grisons, and that of the Republic in those countries. The renewal of hostilities to be preceded by twelve days notice, from the hour when the notification shall arrive at the head-quarters of the opposite army. The French army shall occupy all the country comprised within a line of demarcation, proceeding from the right bank of the Rhine at Balzers, along the territory of the Grisons, to the source of the Ill, from whence it is to include all the valley up to the source of the Lech, and following the rock of Arlberg, descend to Rente by the left bank of the Lech, &c. That part of the Grison territory between the line and the Engadine shall be evacuated and remain neutral between both armies. This country shall also maintain its present form of government."

This convention for an armistice is said by intelligence from the Hague to have brought on the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor at Paris, on the evening of the 29th of July. The Batavian Directory, in an extraordinary sitting, communicated this important news to the two Batavian Chambers of Legislature. The preliminaries are said to be founded on the treaty of Campo Formio. Intelligence from Vienna state that the British Ambassador, after receiving some dispatches from his court, dated

dated July 13, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, the minister for foreign affairs. It was said that the British Cabinet was not averse to a general peace upon reasonable terms, but resolved at the same time to make every sacrifice to induce its allies to prosecute the war, if the French should be extravagant in their demands; in that case, Austria has been offered new subsidies to the amount of one hundred millions of florins.

The festival of the 14th of July was celebrated at Paris with enthusiasm. Persons of all ranks crowded to see the Chief Consul, who had not appeared in public since his return from Italy. He was attended by his company of guides, and the detachment of the consular guard, which performed such prodigies of valour in the battle of Marengo. These warriors appeared still to feel the effects of their fatigue, as if they had just left the field of battle. The eyes of all were fixed upon them, and every where they received proofs of the national gratitude.

The procession having arrived at the Temple of Mars, amidst cries of *Vive la Republic! Vive Bonaparte!* the Minister of the Interior pronounced a very eloquent oration in honour of the day. The Temple was decorated with the standards taken from the enemy. Under a peristyle of the Ionic order, was placed the pedestal of Liberty; near which were erected the seats assigned to the Consuls. On their right was seen a cenotaph, raised on the manes of the deceased warriors; and there stood the bust of Desaix, inscribed with the last words which he uttered. The foreign ministers were seated near the Consuls.

To these succeeded songs, the speech from the Minister of the Interior, &c. On leaving the Temple, Bonaparte reviewed the invalids, and distributed medals to those who had performed the most remarkable achievements. A herald at arms proclaimed their names, the number of wounds they had received, and the battles in which they had fought. On the medals given to them were inscribed the details recited by the herald at arms.

It was observed with general satisfaction, that, in conferring these marks of distinction on two of them who had lost both their arms, he stooped in order to put them in the pockets of their jackets.

The Consuls then repaired to the Champ-de Mars, where they reviewed the troops composing the garrison of Paris. The concourse of citizens was immense, and beyond every thing of the kind hitherto

seen, except at the grand confederation in 1790. The invalids who received medals in the Temple of Mars, dined with the Chief Consul and the members of the principal authorities, after the festival of the 14th. They were accompanied by two of their oldest comrades, the one 104 and the other 107 years old. Bonaparte asked one of them if the younger invalids treated them with respect. He replied, "Yes;" and added: "but we did not perform so much formerly in twenty years as they do now in one campaign."

ITALY.

From the interior of Italy we learn, that the Court of Vienna has restored Ancona to the new Pope, and also placed under the papal jurisdiction the civil government of all the Ecclesiastical Territories, which had been held by the Austrians since the deposition of Pius the VI. Bonaparte is said to have ordered the immediate demolition of the principal fortresses of Piedmont and the Milanese, Bardi, Serravalle, Gavi, Ceva, Coni, Urbino, and the citadels of Turin and Milan.

EGYPT.

By intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 25th of June, we learn that the evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the surrounding country should be declared either independent, or under their protection. The Porte, however, would consent to neither of these proposals; and on the 22d of June it was unanimously resolved in the Divan, to send another army, consisting entirely of Europeans, with a new general in chief, to Jaffe. The army of the Grand Vizier, which at first was said to amount to 150,000 men, is now by the desertion of the Asiatics reduced to 20,000. The plague has likewise broken out in his camp, and one of his best generals has died of it.

The correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt, published by the French government, states, that Sir Sydney Smith, in negotiating the convention with General Kleber, acted under an order received by him from Lord Elgin, to that effect; and that he afterwards made an offer to Kleber to act upon his own responsibility, in opposition to the first orders of government to Lord Keith, for preventing the departure of the French troops from Egypt; The French now assert that Egypt is not to be evacuated by the Republican troops, and even go so far as to say, that there never existed a necessity for such a measure being adopted. They state, that they have

have still remaining there an invincible army of 20,000 men; that they are greatly befriended and assisted by the natives; that their situation is, in every respect, safe and comfortable. Bonaparte, it is not improbable, thinks his credit is in some degree at stake, with regard to the Egyptian expedition; and we should not be surprised to find him make some extraordinary exertions to render permanent his conquest of that country, with the view of ultimately distressing the commerce of Great Britain.

IRELAND.

On the second of August the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland put a final period to the Irish Parliament. His Lordship, after thanking the gentlemen of the House of Commons for their liberal support of the Union Bill, said, he could not conclude this address, without conveying to them, and to the nation at large, his personal congratulations on the accomplishment of the great work which had received the sanction and concurrence of our sovereign on that auspicious day which placed his illustrious family on the throne of these realms.—“The empire”, he added, is now through your exertions so completely united, and by Union so strengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by division, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland will remain in all future ages the fairest monument of his Majesty’s reign, already distinguished by so many and such various blessings, conferred upon every class and description of his subjects.”

By further intelligence, received from Ireland, we are informed, that, ever since the Union with Great Britain has been officially established, every thing points to a rapid improvement. Lands have in general, particularly in the southern parts and contiguous to the sea-ports, risen two years purchase; and house-rent from one-fourth to one-fifth in value. A new spirit of industry seems to arise among all classes of people, from a pre-sentiment, that, by their connection with England, opportunities will now offer to benefit themselves and families in an extraordinary degree. But we lament to have to add the continuance of discontent amongst many of the lower orders of the people, who are restrained from enormities only by the strength of the government, and who avail themselves of every temporary absence of the military, to injure those who are obnoxious to them. The 63d of foot having

been marched to Cork from Fermoy, where they are to be succeeded by the 56th, the disaffected immediately attacked the houses of several persons who had taken part against them, and flogged most of those persons unmercifully, and one of them to death.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

The following is the chief parliamentary business which has taken place since our last number.

Mr. Pitt, on the 18th of July, rose to say, that it would not escape the recollection of the House, that so early as the beginning of February, his Majesty had intimated to the House his intention of entering into an intimate connection with the Emperor of Germany. In the commencement of this campaign, events of the most brilliant kind had taken place in favor of Austria; tho’ he was sorry to be obliged to confess that very disastrous reverses had since occurred. Whatever opinion the House entertained of the expediency of this alliance previous to the events which had taken place, he could not suppose they would be led to change their sentiments in consequence of what had happened. In the whole of the supply for the present year, there were two millions and a half which were supposed to be granted for the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria. The specific sum intended for the Emperor was two millions, and 500,000l. for the Elector of Bavaria. The money for the Russian troops would be about 545,000l. The whole supply he should have to propose to the Committee to vote would be about 4,500,000l. He therefore moved, at present, that a farther sum, not exceeding 1,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty as a supply.

Mr. T. Jones said, that the right honourable gentleman and his colleagues might contemplate a continuance of the *bellum ad internecionem*; but he could never agree to this. The allies had been defeated in every point; it was not in human nature to bear it for any length of time. He should therefore give his most strenuous opposition to the suffering another guinea to go out of the kingdom.

Mr. Tierney said, he should think he was betraying the interests of his constituents and of the whole world, if he could submit to give a silent vote on the present occasion, as the right honourable gentleman had the modesty to desire; on the contrary, he thought it is bounden duty to oppose this measure to the utmost of his power. If ever there was a moment in which

which Mr. Pitt ought to come down to the House in sackcloth and ashes, this was that moment; instead of which, he came with high sounding tones, demanding a very large sum of money to prosecute the war with vigour, and tells the House and the world, that all those who oppose it are men callous to every honourable feeling. He asked Mr. Pitt if he meant to drive the Emperor to utter ruin, by tempting him with English gold.

After a few words from Mr. Canning and Mr. Nicholls, the question for granting the sum of 1,500,000*l.* as a loan to the Emperor, in addition to the 500,000*l.* already sent, was then put, and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the following sums, which were all severally agreed to, viz. 150,000*l.* for making good the Emperor's magazines.—45,494*l.* to make good the engagement that had been entered into with Russia.—697*l.* 7*s.* to Mr. Chinnery for copper-coin to New South Wales.—827*l.* 12*s.* for auditing the public accounts.—177*l.* 15*s.* incurred in settling the accounts relating to New South Wales.—370*l.* 9*s.* to make good the salary of the clerk of that House.—797*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the Police-office at Wapping.—2550*l.* for repairs at Somerset Place.—1048*l.* to make good the sums given as a compensation for the destruction of the ships from Mogadore.—30,000*l.* for expences relating to New South Wales.—50,000*l.* for expences incurred in St. Domingo.—1000*l.* for surveying one of the king's forests.—1024*l.* for printing the journals of the House of Lords.—4000*l.* for the support of the civil establishment of Sierra Leone.—5000*l.* for assisting the Levant Company.—1500*l.* to the Veterinary College.—1000*l.* to Mr. John Davis for discovering a method of purifying wheat damaged by smut.—20,000*l.* for repairing the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa—and 3000*l.* to the British Museum.

On the 29th of July his Majesty put an end to the session of Parliament, by a speech from the throne:

In adverting to the Union Bill, he says, "It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings de-

rived from the British Constitution, and to establish on the most solid foundation the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole Empire." After returning thanks to the gentlemen of the House of Commons for the zeal and liberality with which they have provided for the various exigencies of the public service; he informed them, that in the course of the campaign upon the continent, it had, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and had unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant successes of his allies. Much, however, as these events are to be regretted, it would always be matter of just satisfaction to him to reflect, that in the course of this important contest his efforts, and those of his Parliament, had been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of their rights and interests." The Lord Chancellor then, by the command of his Majesty, announced that this Parliament would be prorogued to Tuesday the 7th day of October next.

Lord Whitworth, late ambassador from this country to the court of Petersburg, is returned to England, as is also Mr. Hailes, late British Minister at the court of Stockholm. Both these gentlemen, it is said, have been dismissed abruptly by the sovereigns at whose courts they respectively resided; and we have, at present, no diplomatic agent, either in Russia or Sweden; for Mr. Calamajor, the person appointed by the British Government to act as *Chargé d'Affaires*, in the absence of Lord Whitworth, at the Imperial court of our late ally, was received by the Emperor in a manner the most indifferent, and immediately after the audience directed to take his departure from Russia in the course of twelve hours. Nor was the treatment experienced by Mr. Hailes at Stockholm less disrespectful; for, if we may credit the accounts in the foreign journals, he was not permitted to take leave of the king, previous to his quitting that city, on his return to England.

Of the expeditions about to be dispatched from this country, we do not yet with the smallest degree of certainty know the destination. One consisting of from 10 to 12,000 troops, with large supplies of artillery and ammunition, gun-boats, fire-ships, &c. sailed from St. Helen's on the 7th of August, the chief officers concern-

ed being Generals Sir James Pulteney, Morshed, Manners, and Coats. Another armament is preparing at Yarmouth, which evidently must be intended to operate in a different direction.

On the 25th of July, his Majesty's frigate *Nemesis*, with the *Prevoyant*, *Terpsichore*, and *Arrow*, fell in, off Ostend, with a fleet of seven Danish merchantmen, under the convoy of a thirty-eight gun frigate; and the *Nemesis* understanding that this fleet had warlike stores on board, hailed the frigate, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it, he would fire into the boat. The *Nemesis*' boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired several shots, which, missing the boat, struck the *Nemesis*, and killed one man. The *Nemesis* immediately gave the Dane a broadside; when a most spirited action took place, which lasted for about twenty-five minutes, at the end of which time the Danish frigate, much crippled in her masts, rigging, and hull, struck her colours. Two men were killed on board the *Nemesis*, two killed and several wounded on board the *Arrow*, and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane.

On Thursday evening, the 14th day of August, a serious riot took place at Cold-Bath-Fields Prison. At about eight o'clock, immediately after the keepers had locked up the persons in custody, they were much alarmed by a great noise and confusion prevailing in the gaol, groans and hooting were heard to issue from all parts of the prison. Cries of "No Price! No Key! (the names of two of the keepers) were vociferated from all quarters—"Murder! Murder! we are starving alive! a fever is raging in the prison! break down your cells! pull down the gates, and rush out, &c." These exclamations resounded from all the cells at once, and were distinctly heard round Clerkenwell. The horrid shrieks, and dreadful yells, which were incessant, naturally occasioned a just alarm

over the neighbourhood, and the people began to assemble around the place; in a short time the numbers increased to near two thousand persons. Inside the prison all was hurry and confusion; all without, clamorous threats of levelling the place in ruins. The cry of "To arms!" was heard distinctly, both within and without the walls. Terror sat on every countenance, and the dismay was further heightened by the cry of "Pull down the Bastile!" which was distinctly heard among the great body of the people assembled in the fields. In this state of general alarm, Aris, the governor, made a sally out of the gate, at the risk of his life, and ran without stopping till he came to the Police Office, Hatton Garden, where he found Mr. Baker, one of the magistrates. On making that gentleman acquainted with the nature of the alarm, and the consequences likely to ensue, he and Mr. Baker took coach and went to Bow Street, to request Sir William Addington to order out his men. In the intermediate time, the Police of Hatton Garden were assembling, and a message was sent to the high constable of the Holborn Division, and to the Clerkenwell Association. Sir William Addington not being in town, and the sitting magistrate having left the office, he knew not how to act; fortunately finding Mr. Reeves the clerk, and a number of the patrol being at hand, they set off and arrived about ten o'clock. This force afforded a very timely succour: but what served most to awe and intimidate the crowd was a heavy blunderbuss, mounted on a carriage, and placed, by order of the governor, at the gate. The cries however of "Murder! Murder! Down with the gates! &c." from the inside of the prison, being answered by corresponding exclamations from without; it was thought expedient to apply for the assistance of the volunteer associations: but before their arrival, great outrage and riot prevailed round the prison, when a person of the name of Williams, from Oxford-Street, was apprehended. At the moment that the crowd was most numerous, and the tumult at the gate at its height, the Clerkenwell Volunteers made their appearance. Next followed the Pancras Association, who contributed very essentially to the dispersion of the mob, and, after effecting it, took post in the prison.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from July 20, to August 20.

CHOLERA, et Diarrhæa	67	Pertussis	-	-	-	3
Dysenteria	4	Cynanch tonsil.	-	-	-	5
Colica Pictonum	2	Cephalæa	-	-	-	4
Prolapsus Ani	1	Scrophula	-	-	-	8
Typhus	19	Anasarca	-	-	-	6
Phthisis	8	Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	3
Menorrhagia	7	Asthénia et Dyspepsia	-	-	-	1
Amenorrhœa	15	Pfora	-	-	-	1
Leucorrhœa	6	Vermes	-	-	-	11
Rheumatismus	9	Epistaxis	-	-	-	2
Nephralgia	3	Epilepsia	-	-	-	4
Catarrhus	13					

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Mr. John Robson, tanner, of Newcastle, having contrived a method of discovering the value of oak-bark, by sample, proposes to publish his discovery for a premium of 50 guineas.

Fairs for all kinds of live stock are intended to be established at Middleton, on the second Thursday in September and April in every year.

At the late Durham assizes, two criminals received sentence of death, but were reprieved.

At the assizes for Northumberland, three persons were convicted, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

The grand jury of the county of Durham, have adopted the resolutions lately entered into by the grand jury of Yorkshire, respecting the causes of the late scarcity of corn, and the means of preventing that calamity in future. The principal measures, recommended for this purpose are, the cultivation of the waste lands of the kingdom, the enclosing of commons, and the commutation of tythes.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Robson, of Elland Hall, to Miss M. Landell. Mr. R. Lee, butcher, to Miss M. Leishman.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. R. Harrison. Mrs. Weatherly, widow of the late Mr. Weatherly. Aged 68, Mrs. Westgarth. Mr. Robert Robson, of the Plough, public house, who was found drowned under a sunken boat. Miss Hannah Featherston. Mrs. Thompson, of the Queen's Head-Inn, aged 76.

At Heaton, near Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Lawson.

At Dissington, Ann Wilson, aged 101: she had worked at hay-making *this season*: also Mrs. Jane Hewit, widow, aged 87.

At Old Town, near Elfdon, aged 85, John Reed, esq.

At Harraton, aged 82, Mr. George Charlton, sen.

At Whickham, aged 85, Mrs. S. Smart, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Smart, timber-merchant.

At South Shields, aged 90, Mr. Robert Wallace, merchant.

At the Ridges, near North Shields, Mr. John Arthur.

At Durham, Miss Kirton, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Kirton, of that city.

At North Shields, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Brown.

Aged 102, Mr. John Farrer, father-in-law of Mr. Tho. Richardley, of Old Elvet.

At Wall's End, Mrs. Redhead, of North Biddick.

At Biker, aged 24, Miss Johnson, an amiable and virtuous young lady, possessed of many natural and acquired accomplishments.

At Sunderland, Miss Caroline Brown. Mrs. Pemberton, wife of Dr. Pemberton, and daughter of the late George Anderson, esq. of Newcastle. Miss Elizabeth Bowser.

At Newbottle, Mr. Farney, painter and glazier, of Sunderland.

At Belford, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Mr. Gibbons, merchant.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mrs. Audas, wife of Mr. James Audas.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

An Agricultural Society is forming in Cumberland. At a meeting held lately, some names of the highest respectability were enrolled among the members. There is now scarcely a county in the kingdom which does not possess two or three of these societies.

Married.] At Cross Cannonby, Mr. Daniel Dickenson, merchant, of Workington, to Miss Richmond, of Birkby, near Maryport.

At Allhallows, Mr. Thomas Warwick, of Dalton, near Carlisle, to Miss Atkinson, of Cockbridge-inn.

At Workington, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Turnbull, of Branthwaite. Mr. John Braithwaite, of Bridgefoot, to Miss Brown, of Little Clifton. Mr. Mounsey, mariner, to Miss Shaw, of Great Clifton. Mr. Jonathan Dickenson, of Workington Hall Mill, to Miss Ann Shaw, of Clifton. Captain Richard Brown, to Miss Westray.

At Hayton, Mr. John Halliburton, of Brampton, to Miss Tinniswood, of Wigglehill.

At Dean, Mr. James Scott, stonemason, of Dissington, to Miss Mary Waters, of Dean-cales.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Fletcher, of Greysouthen, to Miss Ann Nixon. Mr. Crosthwaite, bookseller, to Miss Dickinson.

At Penrith, Mr. Chambers, of Greta-bridge, to Mrs. Carmalt, widow of the late Richard Carmalt, esq.

At Pardshaw, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Robinson, of Aronside, to Miss Mary Harris, of Eaglesfield.

At Fintray, after a courtship of ten days, Mr. Robert Porter, to Mrs. Ann Ferguson, whose ages amounted to 150 years. On account of the great number of persons who attended, the ceremony was performed in the open air.

At Stockton upon Tees, Charles Swan, esq. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Miss Hutchinson, only daughter of George Hutchinson, esq. banker.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Thomas Greenwell, to Miss Frances Moor.

At Oxingham, Mr. Cuthbert Ridley, of Mickley, to Miss Elizabeth R. Weatherley.

Died.] At Temple Sowerby, aged 52, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of the late Mathew Atkinson, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Irison, son of Mr. H. Irison, tallow-chandler.

At Bridekirk, Mr. Dufton.

At Kirklington, Mr. W. Moffett.

At Maryport, Captain William McMillan.

At Egremont, aged 90, Mrs. Jackson, mother of John Jackson, esq.

At Cockermouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Udall, an eminent midwife.

At Lorton Hall, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Barnes, relict of the late Peele Barnes, esq.

At Gillsland, aged 19, Miss E. Wood, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Wood, of Hexham: she was drowned whilst bathing.

At Walton, near St. Bees, at an advanced age, Mr. Moses Mottop: he had attended Egremont market the preceding day in good health.

At Dring, near Ravenglass, Miss Newton, whose death was occasioned by a fall.

At Corkickle, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Sarah Miller, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Miller, a quaker. She was born Sept. 15, 1699 (O. S.), and consequently had nearly completed the 101st year of her age.

At Slackhead, near Kirklington, aged 73, Mr. James Graham.

At Chapel House, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Simon Fisher, aged 56.

At Workington, aged 80, Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. White, of Castle Vernon.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, or some of his friends, have been very assiduous in circulating his late speech in opposition to Mr. Western's motion for peace. It will, however, be no easy matter to convince Mr. W.'s constituents of his political wisdom and consistency. He would best prove his worthiness of their future confidence, by immediately opposing the mischievous system which has brought this country to the brink of destruction.

Dr. Alderson, physician to the Hull Dispensary, has published some interesting cases in the last *Medical and Physical Journal*, of rheumatism cured by two points of wood, covered with red and black sealing wax, drawn over the affected parts, in the manner of the metallic tractors.

Mr. G. W. W. Medhurst, who so horribly murdered his wife, as described in a former Magazine, has been tried at the late assizes, at York, and acquitted, in consequence of full proof of his being insane.

The paltry sum of 9l. 16s. was left in the hands of Mr. Stavely, governor of York Castle, by the high sheriff and gentlemen of the grand jury, to be applied for the discharge of poor debtors. Inconsiderable, however, as was the sum, it effected the discharge of seven persons, and a balance of 2l. 8s. 6d. still remains in the hands of Mr. Stavely.

The Hull Advertiser states, that the commercial communication between the port of Hull and Lancashire, has lately been greatly

interrupted by a want of water in the canals, owing to the remarkable drought of the season.

The trustees of the Hull general infirmary, have resolved to inoculate the poor, gratis, for the Cow Pox, every Tuesday and Thursday.

Married.] Mr. W. Hunter, of Whitby, to Miss M. Coverdale, of Limehouse.

At Whitby, Captain Kearsley, to Miss Blackbeard.

At Aberford, Mr. Lever, attorney, to Miss Wrigglesworth.

At Knaresbro', Thomas Taylor, esq. of Bolton, to Mrs. Mason, of Bradford.

At Beverley, Mr. John Amery, to Miss Davison, of the P. O. Mr. Butler, to Miss Jefferson, both of the theatre.

At Cusworth, Mr. John Storrs, to Miss Robshaw, of Burton.

At the Friends' Meeting House in Malton, Mr. Nathan Dearman, to Mrs. Mary Lin-skill.

At Wakefield, Mr. Clark, woolstapler, to Miss Vavasour.

At Barnsley, Mr. Rimington, mercer, to Miss Sarah Holden.

At Leeds, Mr. Carr, to Mrs. Deacon. Mr. W. Coxon, to Mrs. Topham. Mr. W. Booth, of Huddersfield, to Miss Hargrave.

Died.] At Malton, Mr. G. Witty, a well known horse-dealer.

At Knottingly, Miss Ann Askham.

At Warley House, Mrs. Cook.

At Hull, Mr. Marshall, tailor: Aged 75, Mr. Robt. Castle, formerly a grocer.

At Cross-hill, John Priestley, esq.

At Roundhay, Mrs. Mallorie.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Hopwood, one of the agents of the Aire and Calder navigation. Mr. Thomas Charlesworth, mercer. Mr. Absolom Newson, bookseller. Mrs. Clapham, of the P. O. Mr. John Craven, cow-keeper. Mr. George Rayson, druggist. Mr. T. Wroe. Mr. John Barwick, surgeon.

At York, Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. F. Benson, wine merchant. Aged 64, Mr. W. Richardson.

At Middleton, in Cleveland, aged 67, Mr. Christopher Rowntree.

At Wakefield, aged 20, Mr. Joseph Drake. Mr. Thomas Hadfield, carrier.

At Tickhill, aged 19, Miss M. Fisher.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Harland.

At Howden, aged 25, Miss Spofforth.

At Bradford, Mr. T. Broadley, wool-stapler.

At Whitby, Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. J. Anderson. Aged 72, Mrs. Woodhouse.

At Scarbro', aged 72, Mr. John Parkin. Aged 82, Mr. H. Sunbee.

At Peniston, aged 23, Mrs. Cloyne, wife of Mr. Cloyne, minister of the Gospel.

At Knaresbro', aged 68, Mr. Francis Bedford, attorney.

At Yeadon, Miss Chambers, of Halifax.

At Pump, aged 70, Mrs. Wood.

At Kippax, Mr. Benj. Stocks, surgeon.

At Snaith, aged 68, Mrs. Moore.

At Wetherby, Miss Parker, of the Swan-inn. Mr. T. Newstead, attorney.

At Dewsbury, aged 42, Mr. W. Standish.
At Elland, Mrs. Rhodes. Mrs. Ashworth.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William Williamson, flour-dealer, of Bootle, in Cumberland, to Miss Elizabeth Smoult. Mr. Robinson, tin-plate worker, of Hexham, to Miss Edge, confectioner. Captain John Pitt, to Miss Smith, of Bridlington. Peter Dickens, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Poole. Mr. Wm. Vaughan, to Miss Mary Barnes, daughter of Mr. Zachariah Barnes, merchant. J. F. Nash, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Agnes Cumming, late of Liverpool. Mr. Jacob Fletcher, merchant, to Miss Bridge. Mr. James Hornby, to Miss Marsden.

At Broughton, near Preston, Mr. Thomas Walker, aged 70, to Mrs. Laytrop, aged 60; she is his fifth wife.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Kelsey, to Mrs. Hargreaves.

At Ashton under Line, the Rev. John H. Petit, to Miss Ashley, of Dukinfield.

At Manchester, Mr. Charles Pidgeon, of Ardwick, to Mrs. Mary Myers. Mr. Christopher Terry, to Miss Margaret Walkden. Mr. Thomas Grocott, timber-merchant, to Miss Wright. Mr. Wm. Stonehewer, manufacturer, to Miss Harriet Lynch, daughter of Mr. Lynch, druggist.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. John Torkington, hat-manufacturer. Mr. John Andrews, broker.

At Gillibrand Hall, aged 22, Miss Mary Gillibrand, daughter of the late T. G. esq.

At Broughton, in Furness, Mrs. Latham, wife Mr. Latham.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Hamer, wife of Mr. Hamer, attorney.

At Melling, Lady Burford, daughter of the late — Moses, esq. and neice of Sir Henry Etherington, of Hull.

At Didbury, near Manchester, Mr. James Broome, 2d son of the late Wm. Broome, esq.

At Liverpool, Thomas McQuiston, esq. Mr. Edward Litton.

At Falisworth, aged 89, Mary Ogden, she has left 159 descendants, of whom eight are great-great-grand-children!

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Bevan, hair-dresser, to Miss Wilkinson, of Christleton.

Mr. Nicholson, of Stockport, to Miss Clayton, of Chester.

At Wybunbury, the Rev. Isaac Lilley, to Miss Elizabeth Eaton, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Austin, wife of Mr. Joseph Austin, formerly manager of the Chester, Manchester, Newcastle and other theatres. Mr. Troughton, sen. ship-builder, aged 80. Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Rt. Williams, sen. In the bloom of life, Miss Pearce, daughter of Mr. John Pearce, proctor. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, hatter.

At Bidstone Light-house, Mrs. Wilding, wife of Mr. Richard Wilding.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Samuel Bradshaw, and governess of the house of industry there.

At Shotwick Lodge, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ellison, wife of Mr. Ellison.

At Butt-green, near Nantwich, Mrs. Wrench, wife of Mr. Wrench.

At Royle's-green, near Audlem, Mr. Joseph Hall.

At Northwich, Mr. Colville, a respectable mercer and brewer.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. B. Smith, B. D. has been appointed head master of Repton School, and the Rev. J. Chamberlayne, under master, at a meeting, in Derby, of the Lords Chesterfield and Moira, and of Joseph Green, esq. governors and trustees of the school. It is intended to restore this seminary to its ancient credit.

The hurd and cotton mill, belonging to Messrs. Hewitt and Co. of New Brampton, near Chesterfield, were lately totally destroyed by a fire.

In consideration of the inconvenience sustained from the disadvantageous situation in which the markets of Derby have hitherto been held, it has been regulated and ordered that in future, *the corn-market* shall be held at the west end of the town-hall, and *the fruit-market* at the east end thereof.

At Derby assizes, Thomas Knowles, for uttering a forged note, and Herbert Leeson, for a rape, were left for execution.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Cooper, jun. of Derby, to Miss Fearn, of Rodsley.

At Wirksworth, the Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Goodwin.

Mr. Bakewell, of Duffield, to Miss Hopley, of Elford Court, Stafford.

At North Wingfield, Mr. Thomas Green, of Alfreton, to Miss Mary Sterland.

At Melbourne, Mr. Leedham, to Mrs. Scott.

Died.] At his house, near the White Lead Works, Derby, Archer Ward, esq.

Aged 83, Mr. G. Wallis, of Ockbrook.

At Ripley, aged 76, Mr. Henry Strafford.

At Dronfield, aged 27, Mr. Samuel Brockfopp.

Near St. Peter's Bridge, aged 89, Mrs. Chatterton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Tyrrell, of London, to Miss Ann Stork, of Nottingham.

At Mansfield, Dr. Hulme, to Mrs. Unwin, of Sutton.

Died.] At East Retford, aged 84. Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Adams, late of the Star.

At Mansfield, the Rev. John Wright, vicar of Colston Bassett and Kiloiton. Mr. Francis Silcock, stay-maker. Mrs. Brock, wife of Jeffery Brock, gent.

At Papplewick, the Right Honourable Frederick Montagu.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. J. Pallen, to Miss Bellars.

Died.] At Manton, Mr. Richard Needham. A lad, servant to Mr. Cox, of Barrowden, was

was lately dragged to death by a horse, in consequence of his hand being entangled in the halter.

At Uppingham, Mr. Ward, miller: he was killed in a boxing match with another miller, who is not expected to recover! Mrs. Leak, wife of Mr. John Leak.

At Burley, the Rev. Mr. Louth, rector of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The magistrates of Leicester have announced a very proper determination to punish all foretellers and regraters, and have invited all persons who detect such practices to lodge informations against the offenders.

Married.] Mr. James Swann, of Hinckley, to Miss A. Osbourn, of Lockington.

The Rev. H. Woolley, to Miss Power, daughter of Mrs. S. Heyrick, of Leicester.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Shookleford, to Miss Chapman.

At Leicester, Mr. John Gregory, grocer, to Miss Holmes.

Died.] At Hinckley, the Rev. Mr. Norton, D. D. pastor of the Roman Catholic congregation of that place, over which he had presided thirty years. He was a gentleman of sound understanding, extensive knowledge, and great mental acquirements, and, during a long and useful life, tenaciously adhered to a faithful discharge of the ministry, and endeavoured, as much as he was able, to promote the interest and advance the happiness of all with whom he had any concern. He was buried at Aston Flamville, attended by a numerous assemblage of friends from the adjacent villages.

At Waltham, aged 55, Mr. Richard Morrison, grocer and draper.

At Loughboro', aged 25, Mr. W. Goyder.

At Temple Hall, near Market Bosworth, Mrs. Oakden.

At Littleover, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Richard Low. By a similar accident, Mr. Gamble, of Melton Mowbray.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Latham, wife of Mr. Latham, a respectable attorney.

At his house, in Meatham Field, near Ashby de la Zouch, William Abney, esq. 88 years of age: he was father of several sons, all gentlemen of high respectability in Derbyshire and Leicestershire, and was one of the last of the staunch old whigs and independent country gentlemen, of whom Leicestershire could, a few years since, boast of containing to great a number. During the progress of his long and useful life, he had many opportunities of assisting youthful merit, and it was one of the pleasures of his old age to enumerate the persons whose fortunes he had been, in part, the means of making. He lived to lament the degenerate, corrupt, and lawning spirit of the country gentlemen in his county and neighbourhood, who have of late years preferred the smiles of the minister and the court, to the practice of that manly independence which, in Mr. Abney's early days, did them so much honour. A more worthy, patriarchal and truly English charac-

ter has seldom been known, and we hope, in a future number, to be enabled to do it more justice, by the favour of some correspondent in that part of the kingdom.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Charles Simpson, to Miss Maria Iddins, of Birmingham Heath.

At Leek, Mr. Ely Cope, surgeon, to Miss West.

Died.] At Newcastle under Lyne, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. John Cartwright.

The Rev. John Downing, rector of Enville, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Shenstone, the Rev. C. Coates, vicar of that place.

At Forebridge, near Stafford, aged 54, Mrs. Kent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Peterborough Agricultural Society has adjudged a five guinea premium, for the best two-shear ram, to Mr. W. Smith, of Stoke Doyle, and a three guinea prize, for the best shearling ram, to Mr. T. Martin, of Tanfor.

The conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, have lately awarded their second prize for the English essay, to master Henry Walter, of Brigg Grammar School.

Several prisoners received sentence of death at Lincoln assizes, all of whom were reprieved, except William Chapman, for a rape on Mrs. Sarah Rose, of Roughton.

Mr. W. BROOKE, of Lincoln, announces his design to open a new circulating library, consisting of the best books in every branch of literature. We mention this circumstance with pleasure, because at present the county of Lincoln is, in respect of the general diffusion of knowledge, nearly a century behind many other counties in the kingdom.

In addition to the above, we have the satisfaction to announce, that Mr. T. ALBIN, a spirited bookseller, of Spalding, has just circulated proposals for publishing a LINCOLNSHIRE MAGAZINE, or Literary Repository, on the 15th of every month, to commence on the 15th of January, 1801. It is, however, Mr. Albin's design not to proceed further in the work, till the names of a sufficient number of subscribers are received to cover the immediate expence, and for the accommodation of non-residents of the county, the work will be regularly sold in London, by Mr. Wilkie, of Paternoster-row.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace for the parts of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, held at Boston, July 15, 1800. The resolutions of the grand jury of the county of York, entered into at the last spring assizes, and the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture thereupon, being laid before the magistrates, it was resolved, That it appears that wheat has risen twice within the last five years to more than double the price at which the importation of it is permitted from foreign countries, with the trifling duty of sixpence per quarter.

That although two unproductive harvests,

succeeding each other very recently, may, in part, account for the present deficiency of wheat, yet it appears most highly probable that the scarcity is, for the most part, attributable to these two causes, a deficiency in the produce of the country, compared with its increased population, and the habit (now become general) of using fine wheaten bread; and that the deficiency is every year increasing.

Under these circumstances, it seems highly expedient to consider by what means a more adequate supply of wheat, and of corn in general, may in future be procured, without a dependence on foreign states.

To obtain this, the first object which particularly engages the attention, is to encourage the inclosure of waste lands, by removing whatever is an obstacle thereto; and particularly, either by passing a general inclosure act, or by facilitating the means of obtaining particular acts for that purpose, and by moderating the charges of procuring and of executing such acts.

On the very important question, of a general compensation in lieu of tythes in kind,

Resolved, That such a measure would conduce most highly to the improvement of agriculture, and probably to the satisfaction and benefit of all persons concerned therein; but that such compensation ought not to take place without the free consent in each case, as well of the party entitled by law to receive, as of the party liable to pay tithes.

Another very material cause of our late increasing dependence on foreign states for a supply of corn, is to be found in certain discouragements which have checked the application of our lands to the growth of corn. In the year 1791, when a bill was depending in parliament to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, and before the act which then passed was in execution, importation was permitted when the price was considerably below 40s. per quarter, and this induced many persons possessed of land, adapted to pasturage as well as to tillage, to lay down much arable land; which concurred, with other causes, to occasion the scarcity in 1795. This scarcity caused lands to be ploughed again. But the importation, which was then allowed and encouraged, being continued longer than necessary, again caused many fields to be laid down for pasture. An act was passed, 37 Geo. III. c. 7. by authority of which importation was allowed until six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of parliament, although the price of wheat, during some months immediately after the passing of that act, did not exceed 36s. per quarter, and the price of oats was not more than 8s. per quarter. Scarcity again prevails; and having twice, within a few years, been preceded by so low a price of corn as did not compensate the charges of cultivation, it is submitted to the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, whether scarcity, and an exorbitant price of corn, may not most effectually be guarded against, by avoiding that fluctuation in the corn laws which has

lately prevailed. If means were taken to prevent, permanently, too low a price of corn, so that land in tillage should continue of at least as great value as in pasture; that capital and industry should be as beneficially engaged in the cultivation of land as in other ways:—If means were taken to promote the growth, instead of increasing (except when absolutely necessary) the importation of corn; it cannot be doubted that ample employment and support may be provided in the kingdom, more than sufficient for its inhabitants in years of plenty; so that, in less favourable seasons, distress may be averted. But merely to inclose waste lands, seems to be of little avail, unless the cultivation of them shall be promoted, by a more steady adherence to an amended system of corn laws.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Moses Lumby, to Miss Betts.

At Foston, Mr. John Mansfield, of Hull, to Miss Winter.

At Lincoln, Mr. R. Whitton, to Miss Susan Asher.

Mr. Scott, master of a respectable academy at Stamford, to Miss Holmes.

At Harleston, Lieutenant L. Gibbons, to Miss T. Thorold.

At Red Hall, Mr. B. B. Kelsey, of Boston, to Miss Mary Clarke.

Died.] At Coningsby, aged 88, the Rev. Gilbert Boyce, 62 years pastor of the society of General Baptists in that place. He left behind him 46 descendants, and a numerous acquaintance to remember and imitate his virtues.

At Horbling, Mr. Rimmington, grazier; whose skull was fractured by a fall from his horse.

At Horncastle, aged 39, Dr. Rockcliffe.

At Louth, aged 68, Mr. R. Smith. Aged 52, Mr. Joseph Secker.

At Spalding, Mr. Newcombe, of the Pied Calf.

At Gayton, aged 20, Mr. W. Middleton.

At Lincoln, aged 58, Mrs. Drewry, wife of Mr. Joshua Drewry, well known as a respectable bookseller, in that city.

At Stamford, aged 74, Mr. Alderman Stevenson, who had served the office of mayor in 1781 and 1796. Aged 29, Mr. John Stevenson.

At Whittefease, Mr. Simon Smith.

At Bridge Casterton, Mr. Wharrey, of London, who came there a few days previously to attend the funeral of his brother.

At Post Witham, aged 68, Mr. J. Priestman.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A publican of Birmingham, has been convicted and fined for suffering journeymen to game in his house.

At the late Warwick assizes, eight persons were found guilty and condemned, seven of whom were for forging, and uttering forged bank notes.

Mrs. Siddons has been performing, with her usual eclat and advantage, at the Birmingham theatre, which place has also been enter-

entertained by Bannister, Munden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston, and Miss Biggs.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Robbins, plumber and glazier, to Miss Boucher. Mr. Joseph Enock, draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Robinson, of Ilington, near this town.

B. S. Heaton, esq. of Greenfield House, the present high bailiff of Birmingham, to Miss Colley, of Edgbaston.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Thomas, sen. attorney, late of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Probin, gun-maker to the Prince of Wales; he was one of the most ingenious and celebrated manufacturers in that business.

Mrs. Buttler, widow of Mr. John Buttler, late of Kidderminster.

At Coventry, Mr. William Ball, cabinet-maker and auctioneer.

At Atherstone, Thomas Steward, esq. one of the magistrates for this county.

SHROPSHIRE.

A bank has lately been opened at Oswestry, under the firm of LOVETT, GIBBONS, GIBBONS and SHEPPARD, an establishment which will, of course, prove of great utility to the neighbourhood.

The corporation of Shrewsbury have published their resolution to prosecute with severity, all such persons as shall be found guilty of forestalling, regrating, or ingrossing.

At Shrewsbury assizes, ten criminals were capitally convicted and received sentence of death.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ellis, to Miss Spratt. Mr. William Jones, to Miss Ashford. Mr. Edden, quarter-master of the 3d Dragoons, to Miss Ford, of London.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Leake, mercer, &c. to Miss Smith, milliner.

At Hordley, Mr. Atcherley, ironmonger, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Cureton, daughter of the late Mr. Cureton, of Hordley.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Marsh, to Miss Mary Griffiths.

At Wenlock, Mr. Stevens, to Miss Turner.

At Moreton Sea, Mr. Poole, of Tern Hill, to Miss Whittingham, of New-street-lane.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Price, glazier. Mrs. Waters. Mrs. Hughes, mother of Mrs. J. Wilding.

At Bridgewalton, near Bridgenorth, Mr. John Walker, a very respectable farmer.

At Onflow, Mrs. Prescott, wife of Mr. Prescott.

At Marrington, Mr. Thomas Matthews.

At Oswestry, Miss Mary Windsor, daughter of Mr. Francis Windsor, maltster. Mrs. Griffiths, widow of the late Mr. Griffiths.

At Aston, in Munslow, Mr. W. Hince.

At Chelmarsh, John Nichols, esq.

At Stanwardine, Mr. Edward Roberts, youngest son of the late David Roberts, esq. of Loppington.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Nickson, wife of Mr. Nickson. Aged 95, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, farrier. Sarah, widow of Isaac Miller, a quaker.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Griffiths, one of the loyal volunteers of that place.

At Cotton Hill, Mr. Oakley.

At Albion Hayes, Mrs. Bean.

Near Newport, Mr. Thomas Yeomans.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late assizes for Worcester, 46 prisoners were tried, 13 of whom were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, and of these, three were left for execution.

At these assizes came on the trial of S.F. Waddington, esq. on a charge of enhancing the price of hops, by forestalling, in Worcester market, when, after a hearing of 12 hours, he was found guilty. He is to receive judgment, in London, next term. It did not appear that Mr. Waddington had acted contrary to the usual practice of dealers in hops.

False returns of the prices of corn having been frequently made in Worcester market, the mayor and other magistrates have advertised their determination to prosecute to the utmost of their power, any person who shall be found guilty of such practice in future.

Married.] At Old Swinford, Captain Dearden, of the Inniskillings, to Miss Bralher, of Stourbridge.

At Powick, the Rev. Charles Walcot, to Miss Tomkins, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Tomkins.

At Wyre Piddle, Mr. John Partington, of Ratford, to Miss Elizabeth Wagstaffe.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 24, Mr. Thomas Lowe, an ingenious miniature painter. Mrs. Kent, widow of Mr. Kent, stone-mason. Mr. Hurdman, and Mr. George Winter, publicans. Mr. Moore, basket-maker.

At Stourbridge, Mr. C. Hopkins.

At Wannerton, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late John Scott, of Stourbridge.

At the Blanquetts, near Worcester, Miss S. Michael, daughter of Mrs. Michael.

At Stoke Prior, Mr. John Toller, farmer.

At Henwick Hill, near Worcester, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. Holmes, attorney.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Hayes, governess of the workhouse.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the late Hereford assizes, seven prisoners were capitally convicted, and condemned, three of whom were left for execution.

At the late summer meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged for live stock, viz. to Mr. Groose, of Occles, for the best bull; to Mr. Joseph Tully, of Heywood, for the best yearling bull; to Mr. Skryme, of Stretton, for the best heifer; to Mr. Moses Edwards, of Hom-Lacey, for the best ram; to the Earl of Essex, for the best boar; and to Mr. Gwillim, of Stanton upon Wye, for the best cart colt, each a piece of plate, value five guineas; to T. A. Knight, esq. for the second best ram, and to Mr. Parry, for the second best boar, three guineas each.

At Monmouth assizes two persons were convicted of having stolen wearing apparel, and condemned, but afterwards reprieved.

Married.] At Monmouth, the Rev. Wm. Powell, to Miss O. M. Powell, of Tooting.

At Ross, Mr. Waring, of Leominster, to Miss Sarah Beavington.

At Much Marcle, R. Chatfield, esq. of Powson, near Ross, and of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss Money, daughter of William Money, esq. of Horn-House.

Mr. Dickenson, of Horn-Lacey, to Miss Knell, of Bullingham, near Hereford.

Mr. John Matthews, of the Bowling-green Farm, to Miss Husbands, of Clehonger.

At Wigmore, Mr. Edward Proffer, linen-draper, of Cannon-street, London, to Miss Child, of the Berry House.

Mr. West, saddler, of Leominster, to Miss Watkins, sister of Mr. J. C. Watkins, book-feller, of Abergavenny.

Died.] At Hereford, — Wainwright, esq. brother to Mr. Wainwright, of Hungerford, in Shropshire. Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Turner, of the Red Lion Inn. Mr. Thomas Owen, grocer. Mrs. Price, wife of the Rev. Mr. Price.

At Chepstow, Mrs. Brodie, wife of Alex. Brodie, esq. M. P. for Elgin.

At Monmouth, in the prime of life, Mr. William Rollings, son of Mr. John Rollings.

At Abergavenny, aged 105, John Christer, an old servant in the Llanforst family.

At Stoke Prior, aged 98, Mary Pain: one of the same family died, a few years ago, at Leominster, aged 103.

At Fownhope, aged 89, Mrs. Foot.

At Whitchurch, near Ross, Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Gwillim; the uniformly virtuous tenor of whose life, and whose charitable and beneficent attention to the distressed of the poor (in the alleviation of whose wants she expended a large portion of a very considerable income), will long be remembered with respect and gratitude. Her paternal estates devolve to the lady of that excellent and intelligent officer, Major General Simcoe.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Gloucester Assizes, 47 prisoners were tried, 15 of whom received sentence of death, for capital crimes, and of these, five were left for execution.

At these Assizes a cause was tried at *nisi prius*, between Miss Elizabeth Jones and John Brock Wood, esq. for a breach of contract of marriage, and the deception and desertion being proved, the jury, which was special, gave the plaintiff, 1000*l.* damages, with costs.

In the Ecclesiastical Court at Gloucester, the marriage of William Hardwick, jun. with Phæbe Collier, of Newent, has lately been declared void, on the ground, that the young man, who was not 21 years of age, had married without his father's consent.

Married.] At Bitton, Mr. Peterson, of Weston, near Bath, to Miss Bush, of Beach.

Mr. Wm. Higgs, of Chipping Sodbury, to Miss Foyster, of Wickwar.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mrs. Camplin, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Camplin, rector of St. Nicholas, Bristol.

At Gloucester, Mr. Holder, grocer, and Mr. Matthews, pipe-maker.

At Shirehampton, Edward Bowles, esq.

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At Forthampton, the Rev. Charles Platt minister of that place.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Kemble, relict of the late Thomas Kemble, esq.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, Captain John Farquharson, formerly of Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford Assizes, one criminal for murder, and three other persons for different offences, were convicted and condemned.

The Institution in this county for *rewarding good servants*, and the *industry of house-keepers*, has been attended with very beneficial consequences.

Married.] At Caveisham, Mr. Falwasser, of Maidenhead, to Miss Grantham.

Mr. Tho. Pratt, of Stoke, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Chadlington.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 75, Mr. Stephen Hayes, senior, breeches-maker. Aged 65, Mrs. Susannah Williams.

Mr. Wm. Welchman Sydenham, late master of the Mitre inn, Oxford.

At Heddington, aged 89, Mr. R. Strange.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A bank has been lately opened at Northampton, by Mr. BUTCHER, and as such an establishment was much wanted in that town, it can scarcely fail of meeting with success.

At Northampton Assizes, five offenders were convicted and condemned, but reprieved.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Dunkley, butcher, to Miss Marriott, of Hardingston. The Rev. Henry Woolley, of Lincoln College, Oxford; to Miss Power, of Leicester.

At Paulerspury, Mr. John Scrivener, farmer, of Hanslope, Bucks, to Miss Tarry.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Tho. Phillips, wheelwright, aged 41. Mr. Thomas Collins, of the Black Lion. At his brother's, aged 62, Mr. John Adams, of Castle Ashley.

At Towcester, Mr. Wilcox, stationer.

BEDFORD AND HERTS.

Bedford Assizes proved maiden.

A dreadful fire lately happened at Mr. Young's farm, near Essenden, which entirely consumed the whole of the premises, and an immense quantity of corn, hay, &c. The horses and cows were with difficulty saved.

Married.] At Fletwick, Mr. Geo. Whitebread, eldest son of Mr. Whitebread, of Newbury, near Selfoe, to Miss Wood, sister of Lieut. Wood, late of the Cumberland Militia.

The Rev. John King Martin, M. A. Rector of Portenhall, to Miss Longmire, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Longmire, of Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Died.] At Essenden, John Haskins, esq. At Ashwell, Miss Catherine Andrews.

At Paul's Walden, the Countess of Bedford.

Mr. John Blow, a respectable farmer, late of Zouches, near Dunstable.

The Rev. Tho. Wagstaffe, Vicar of Barley.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon Assizes seven prisoners were convicted of capital crimes and condemned, but five of them were afterwards reprieved. One of those left for execution is

a diabolical girl of sixteen years of age, for poisoning, as a means of revenge, her master's child, an infant not eighteen months old.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Simon Hardy, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the late Assizes, John Wing, esq. steward to the Duke of Bedford, was indicted and found guilty of having removed an ancient bridge over Thorney Dyke, in the public road leading from Whittlesea to Thorney.

A fire lately happened at Mr. Copley's, farmer, at Ely, which consumed upwards of 100 tons of hay, besides other property.

The Duke of Bedford, for the further improvement of his marsh level, in Thorney Fen, has begun to widen the main fleet from 40 to 60 feet, through an extent of nine miles.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Mullins Bishop, woollen-draper, to Miss Folkard, daughter of Mrs. Johnson, of Chesterton. Mr. Wright, of the Pickrel inn, to Miss Parson, of the Lamb inn, Ely. Mr. De Carle, stone-mason, to Miss Reynolds, of Chippenham, near Newmarket.

At Elsworth, Charles Bedford, esq. Proctor, of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Desborough, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Duckings, aged 33. Miss Salmon, only daughter of the late Mr. James Salmon. Miss Forster, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Forster, merchant, aged 17.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Simon Smith, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Girton, Mr. Robert Phipps, many years steward to the late Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. and to the present Admiral Sir Charles Cotton.

NORFOLK.

At the late Assizes, were tried John Little, and several other labourers in agriculture, for having assembled and conspired to compel their employers to raise the price of wages. This conspiracy was considered to be of so dangerous a nature, that the prosecution was carried on by the magistrates, at the expence of the county at large. The prisoners were all found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to find sureties for their good conduct for seven years.

Since the establishment of the Charity for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts in the Gaols of Norfolk and Norwich, 522 prisoners have been set at liberty, whose debts, including expences, and about 871. given to objects in distress, amount to 1330l. only.

The eastern gates at King's Lynn, formerly called St. Catherine's, and which are supposed to have stood 700 years, are now taking down, in order to improve the entrance into the town.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Henry Mileman, to Miss Cooper.

Mr. John Howard, jun. of Hockering, to Miss Cuffance, of Lynn.

Mr. Postle, of Smallburgh-hall, to Miss Cockerill, of Stolees.

Mr. Catton, shop-keeper, of Wireham, to Miss Micklefield, of Stoke Ferry.

At Hillhoughton, Mr. Edmund Stedman, to Miss Leader.

At Difs, Mr. James Holmes, brazier, to Miss Penning.

At Aylsham, Mr. James Roper, of Coleby, to Miss Barret.

At Fackenhams, Mr. Bennett, linen-draper, of Twickenham, to Miss Cuffance.

At Mileham, Mr. John Herring, jun. of Norwich, merchant, to Miss Barnwell, niece of Charles Barnwell, esq.

At Lambeth, Capt. James Nichols, to Miss Ann Crabtree, daughter of Mr. Daniel Crabtree, of Witton Old-Hall, in this county.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 81, Mrs. Hubbard, late of the Elephant inn. Mr. Wm. Gill, sub-sacrist of the Cathedral, aged 76.

At Weeting, aged 53, Mrs. Pooley, wife of Mr. John Pooley, farmer.

At Tofts, Miss Catherine Dorr, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dorr.

At Tittleshall, Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Shipley, one of the people called quakers.

At Holt, aged 39, Mr. Dey Sepping, surgeon.

At Lynn, Mrs. Forrest, wife of Dr. Forrest. Aged 74, Mrs. H. Bailey, widow. Miss Maria Spencer Manby, daughter of the late M. P. Manby, esq. of Denver Cottage.

At Yarmouth, aged 50, Mrs. Sarah Bream, wife of Mr. Jos. Bream, a pilot in the navy. Aged 72, Mrs. Bartram, relict of the late Capt. Bartram.

At Downham, aged 78, Mr. James Bird, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker and auctioneer.

At St. Michael's Colony, aged 32, Mr. Dan. Springfield, of the Moon and Stars inn.

At Hingham, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Lock, sister of the late Wm. Cooper, esq. of Swaffham. She had been blind 20 years.

SUFFOLK.

Thirty-nine persons of the hundred of Risebridge, have been convicted and fined for using false weights and balances.

Married.] Mr. Henry Robinson, of Pakenham, to Miss Hewkes, of Akenham, near Woodbridge.

Mr. Hicks, farmer, of Somersham, to Miss Rivers, of Nettlestead.

Mr. F. Chisnell, of Westerfield, to Miss Eliz. Borley, of Blackenham Parva.

The Rev. Henry St. John Bullen, of Bury, to Miss Clode, of Windor.

At Bury, Mr. Titus Manning, of the Tollgate inn, to Miss Spink, of Fornham All Saints.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Manistre, widow of the late Capt. Manistre, of Halsted. Mrs. Sherman, wife of John Sherman, esq. Mr. Burridge, linen-draper: he had walked to the race-ground in the morning, quite well.

At Longmelford, Miss Eliz. Stewart, fifth daughter of the Rev. Charles Stewart.

At Chignell Farm, Mr. Wm. Sheppard, formerly of Chelmsford.

At Halesworth, aged 47, Mrs. Parry, only surviving daughter of Mrs. F. Meadows.

At Milford, Mr. Wm. Smith, a celebrated ringer.

ESSEX.

At a late Meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society, after an exhibition of much handsome and useful stock, the silver medal of the Society was adjudged to each of the following candidates; viz. Right Hon. Lord Petre, for the best heifer. Mr. R. Cawston, for a bull. Mr. Cooper, a cart-stallion. Mr. Wakefield, a boar. Mr. Thomas Knight, a Leicester-shire tup. C. C. Weston, esq. M. P. a South Down tup, and a ewe. Mr. R. M. Robinson, a West Lincoln tup, a ewe, and two sheer West Lincoln wethers. Mr. R. Cawston, a Leicester-shire ewe.

At Chelmsford Assizes the number of prisoners for trial amounted to 80. Nine of these were capitally convicted, of whom five were left for execution.

At these Assizes a verdict, with one thousand pounds damages, was very properly given against a master-builder, for not having used sufficient care and skill in building a house for the plaintiff.

Lately, at the Anniversary of the Colchester Sunday-schools, nearly 400 children attended. The collections amounted to 42l. 4s. 4d. besides which, each child was presented with 6d. as the gift of R. Thornton, esq. M. P. for that borough.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. John Robertson, to Miss Rayner. The Rev. Richard Hoblyn, rector of All Saints and St. Botolph's, to Miss Blatch, daughter of Major Blatch.

At Thaxted, Mr. Woolley, taylor and draper, to Miss Count.

Died.] At Great Baddow, aged 23, Mr. James Langmere, surgeon.

At Thaxted, Mrs. Trigg, wife of Mr. Trigg, shop-keeper. Aged 84, Mr. Richard Baynes, many years of Proud's-farm.

At Kendall, in Epping, at a very advanced age, John Dickens, esq.

At Wanstead, Miss Susannah Houffemayne de Bouley.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Wm. Arnold, taylor. Mrs. Dennett, wife of Mr. Dennett.

At Withem, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Wm. Wright, esq.

At Billericay, Miss Blatch, daughter of Mr. Blatch.

At Chelmsford, Miss Mary Graves, daughter of Mr. Graves.

At Rochford, Mrs. Poulton, formerly post-mistress there. Mr. Stephen Newton. Mrs. Felton, wife of Mr. Felton.

At New-hall, the Hon. Charlotte Clifford.

KENT.

A spacious dock-yard, and also an ordnance-yard, are about to be erected in the Isle of Sheppey.

The sum of 1000l. has already been distributed among the most distressed of the sufferers by the late fire at Chatham, and a final distribution of the monies subscribed, which is expected to be considerable, will immediately be made.

At the late Assizes for this county, held at Maidstone, of 97 persons who were tried, eight were capitally convicted, and sentenced to be executed, three of whom were afterwards reprieved.

Nearly 1000 acres of Peckhamhurst Wood, in the neighbourhood of Mereworth, have lately been destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have been occasioned by accident.

The Kent Agricultural Society lately gave a premium of ten guineas for the best ram bred in Kent, and five guineas for the second best.

The foot barracks on Dover Heights have lately been accidentally consumed by fire.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Geo. Kirby, printer, to Miss Ann Parker.

At Boxley, Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bart. to Miss Foote, daughter of the late J. Foote, esq.

At Northfleet, Mr. Jer. Howard, to Miss Pitcher.

At Billington, Mr. Henry Cackel, of Little Chart, to Miss Eliz. Gates.

At New Romney, Geo. Children, esq. to Mrs. Coates, widow of the late Odienne Coates, esq. Mr. Jos. Edwards, of St. Mary's, to Amy Walke, of Ham-street.

At Dymchurch, Mr. Samuel Pryery, to Miss S. Mees.

At Faversham, Mr. John Thrupston, baker, to Miss Ann Hutton.

At Ospringe, Mr. Andrew Hills, to Mrs. Plommer, widow of Mr. Plommer.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Mr. Tho. Marsh. Mr. Stephen Iggulden, of the George inn. Mrs. Harnett, widow of the late Wm. Harnett, aged 87. Aged 84, Mrs. Tyrell, late of Croydon.

At Rochester, Mr. Bristow, town-clerk, and coroner of that city.

At Herne, Mrs. Brown, widow, aged 88.

At Longport, Mr. Tho. Benford, printer.

At Brabourne, Mr. Tho. Cassell, of the Five Bells public-house.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. Miller, of the Ship public-house.

At Boughton-under-Bean, Mrs. Broadbridge, wife of Mr. J. Broadbridge, carpenter.

At Ashford, Mrs. Snowden, wife of Mr. Snowden, surgeon, of Sandwich.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Jannets Linzee, wife of S. Hood Linzee, esq. Captain in the Navy.

At Harbledown, Mrs. Hutton, wife of Major Hutton, of the Royal Artillery.

At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. G. Twyman.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. Barnes, butcher.

At Ospringe, Mr. Andrew Hills, whose marriage is announced above.

After a short, but severe illness, at Ramsgate, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in the 58th year of his age, Jarvis Holland, esq. of Islington. He was one of ten children with which his mother was left, by the death of his father, who was a manufacturer (if we rightly recollect) of smalts, at Chester. By an assiduous and successful pursuit of business, the late Mr. Jarvis Holland had, ten years ago, acquired an ample

fortune, which, in consequence of his frugal habits of living, has rapidly increased since the year 1791. The latter end of that year, Mrs. Holland, a lady of singular beauty, and elegantly accomplished, died of a decline at the age of 27, leaving three amiable children, two sons and one daughter. The latter died in December, 1792. Mr. Holland then gave up house-keeping, and though he continued principally to reside at Islington, in the pursuit of health and amusement, he made frequent excursions to Brighton, Ramsgate, Cheltenham, and other watering-places, and also to Bristol, where he continued till his death, in partnership with two of his brothers, Messrs. Peter and George Holland, eminent and wealthy dry-galters of that city. In the month of June, 1799, while he was on his usual visit to, at, and from Bristol, he was seized with an indisposition of the stomach and bowels, which required the utmost efforts of the medical art to relieve. From the account with which Mr. Holland, on his return to Islington, furnished the writer of this hasty sketch, every thing was done by Mr. Blagdon, at Bristol, that appropriate remedies, and the nature of the case, would allow, but the constitution of the deceased, nevertheless, received, at that time, a shock that he did not live to recover. He was constitutionally subject to a certain degree of scorbutic diatheses, that probably rendered the flow of his spirits unequal, and caused him, at times, to be, in a peculiar degree, "*subject to the sick influences*;" he, however, was a gentleman who possessed considerable abilities, and his mind being imbued with the principles of piety, (which he often used to bless God had been infused into his mind from his earliest years,) no wonder that he was distinguished by the exactness, punctuality, and integrity, of his transactions. Respecting his "tightness about the chest," and how far that moral malady might occasion him to lay the Tax upon Income to heart, will be best understood from his own declarations, for he has often frankly said, "I deprecated the war at its commencement, I have deeply deplored its destructive progress, and I own that I am vexed at being constrained to pay so much money, which you know I live, to aid the prosecution of a war that I abhor, a war, that in my opinion, its projectors are unable to prosecute with success, or to conclude with honour to my country."

SURRY.

At the Assizes for this county, held at Guildford, Ann Vines was tried for having put Esther Dandy, her mistress's infant daughter into a copper of boiling water, whereby her death was occasioned. She was found guilty of manslaughter only, fined, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

At these Assizes a cause at *nisi prius* came on before a special jury, on an action brought by Mr. John Shawe, against a Mrs. Baker, for the breach of a marriage contract. This lady had lately a trial for a similar breach of promise, to a Mr. Acheson, of Shaftesbury. She is a

widow, nearly 70, and possessed of a fortune of 30,000l. After a long trial, a verdict was given in her favour, the Judge declaring that Mr. Shawe must have had something more in view than the comforts of matrimony, when the age of the woman was considered.

Married.] At Richmond, Lieut. Colonel Nightingale, to Miss Florentia Darell, daughter of Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

The Rev. James Olive, of Merton, to Miss Phæbe Ames, daughter of Levi Ames, esq. an Alderman of Bristol.

At Kingston upon Thames, Vice Admiral Bligh, to Miss Golightly, of Ham-Common.

At Streatham, Richard Sawyer, esq. son of the late Anthony Sawyer, esq. M. P. for Lymington, to Miss Ann Shrapnell.

Died.] At Farnham, Mr. John Knight.

At Mickleham, the Rev. Tho. Filewood;

SUSSEX.

At Lewes Assizes, three privates, belonging to the 18th Regiment of Foot, were convicted of having assaulted and severally ravished Marian Bennet, a girl of 17 years of age, at Westbourn, on the 3d of June last. They were left for execution, Mary Taylor who was, at the same time, capitally convicted of a burglary, was reprieved.

Married.] At Brighton, Mich. Moseley, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Idle, sister of Mr. Idle, of the Strand, wine-merchant.

Died.] At Midhurst, aged 84, Mrs. Mason.

At New-Timber, near Brighton, Lewis Newnham, esq. a King's Counsel, and brother to Nath. Newnham, esq. Alderman of London.

At Brighton, Wm. Henry Coefvill, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

A farmer, who at Winchester market about three weeks before, asked 50l. a load for his wheat, and refused 46l. sold the same for 20l. on the late fall in the price of wheat.

At Winchester assizes, five prisoners were capitally convicted, one of whom was only thirteen years of age. They were all reprieved.

At these assizes, an action was brought against Peter Barfoot, esq. a magistrate, by a pauper of Droxford, for false imprisonment. It appeared that the poor man had a wife and six children, and from the pressure of the times was obliged to seek for some relief from his parish, and that on Sunday, when he went to the parish-officers to ask for relief, one of them took offence at his stepping into the vestry, and immediately collared, and turned him out; he further insisted on the poor man's begging his pardon, which he would not do. The officer then applied to Mr. Barfoot, who committed the poor man to bridewell for seven days; and after he had brought this action against him, he threatened to pull down the cottage he had built with his own hands on the forest of Bere.—The jury gave a verdict of fifty pound damages, to the entire satisfaction of every one present.

Married.] At Winchester, Wm. Vine Dumper, of Bishopstoke, to Miss Root, of Alington, South Stoneham.

At Stoneham, Laurence Dundas Campbell, esq. of Archchattan, to Miss Mary Courtenay, second daughter of J. Courtenay, esq. M. P. for Appleby.

The Marquis of Winchester, of Amport House, to Miss Ann Andrews, second daughter of the late John Andrews, esq. of Shotley Hall, Northumberland.

At Lymington, the Rev. Ellis Jones, curate of the parish, to Miss Eliza Beckley.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Murrell, wife of Mr. Murrell, gardiner.

At Mottisfont, Lady Dowager Mill, relict of the late Rev. Sir Charles Mill, bart.

At Southampton, almost suddenly, Mr. Samuel Hawes, late of Salisbury. Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Grampound in Cornwall, author of the History of Jamaica, &c.

At Gorely, Mrs. Colebrooke, sister of Sir G. Colebrooke, bart.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 22, Miss Webb, daughter of W. Webb, yeoman, and sister of Mr. W. Webb, organist of Newport.

At Bishop's Waltham, Mrs. Tukelin, relict of the late J. Tukelin, esq. formerly Col. of the 45th regt. of foot.

At Petersfield, Mrs. Trodd, relict of the Rev. Mr. Trodd.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late Salisbury assizes, forty prisoners were tried, of whom eight were capitally convicted and condemned; but seven of these were afterwards reprieved.

An act has lately been passed to enable the proprietors of the Salisbury and Southampton Canal, to raise a further sum of money, for the completion of that useful undertaking.

Some spirited innkeepers on the great western road have already reduced the price of posting to fourteen pence, in consequence of the late reduction in the price of horse provender.

Married.] At Seend, Mr. May, aged 80, to Miss Weights, a beautiful young lady, aged 18.

At Dinton, James John Hume, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Nath. Hume, to Miss Randolph, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hubert Randolph.

At Wilton, Mr. R. P. Whitmarsh, surgeon, to Miss A. Burt, of Piddletown, Dorset.

Died.] At Alford, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb.

At Westbury, Mrs. Dorothy Harrington, a maiden lady, aged 82; she was great grand daughter to James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, Lord High Treasurer of England, in the reign of Charles I.

DORSETSHIRE.

Two persons were capitally convicted, and condemned at the late Dorchester assizes, but were subsequently reprieved.

Married.] At Kington Magna, Mr. Thomas Kellow, of Berwick St. James, Wilts, to Miss E. Lovell, of Niland.

At Upway, Bayles Wardell, esq. of Whitburn, Durham, to Miss Maria Steward,

youngest daughter of the late Gabriel Steward, esq. of Weymouth.

At Weymouth, Mr. Thomas Ridout, to Miss Martin, both of Seaborough.

Died.] At Poole, Mr. William Pashman, who had been many years Newfoundland agent to William Spurrier, esq.: he was drowned (as it is supposed) whilst bathing.

At Winfrith Newbury, the Rev. C. Marshall, rector of that parish.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. Thomas Wallis.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

John Hammet, esq. has been elected member for Taunton, in the room of his late father, Sir Benjamin Hammet.

An Annuitant Society is about to be established in Bath, for the benefit of widows and orphans. A similar society has been successfully established at Tetbury in Gloucestershire.

At the assizes for this county, lately holden at Wells, eleven prisoners were convicted of capital crimes, and received sentence of death.

Married.] At Bath, James Erskine, esq. of the 22d regt. of foot, to Miss Jones, of St. James's-square. Mr. Stafford Moore, of Fontmill, Dorset, to Mrs. Rachael Wareham. Mr. Henry Tanner, to Miss M. Pumphrey.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wodhams, carpenter, to Miss Mary Brown. Also Mr. and Mrs. Sedley, of the Bath and Bristol Theatre; they had been previously married in Scotland.

At Long Ashton, Mr. George Bush, to Miss Maria Hunter, third daughter of the late Robert Hunter, merchant, both of Bristol. Also the Rev. J. Lewis, vicar of that parish, to Miss Orton, daughter of the late Isaac Orton, esq. and niece of Admiral Sir Richard King, bart.

At Crewkerne, Mr. Smith, of Southcombe, to Miss Trenchard, daughter of the late Mr. John Trenchard, of Laymore, Devon.

At Bristol, Mr. Erwin, master of the Polly tender, to Miss Cox. Robert Chagman, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Concanon. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, to Miss Lucy, daughter of the late Mr. Lucy, of Clifton.

At Clifton, the Rev. Mr. Bower, of Irwin Minster, Dorset, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Robert Smith, esq. Browne Fleming, esq. of Mallow, in the county of Cork, to Miss Jackson, of Eltham.

Died.] At Bath, John Peyto Debell, esq. formerly of King's Langley, Hants. Mrs. Lucas, wife of Stuckley Lucas, esq. of Baron Down, Devon. Mrs. Henhew, a maiden lady, of Trim-street. Miss Simpson, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Marlborough Buildings. Henry Bonham, esq. of Petersfield, Hants, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county. Aged 71, that most gallant seaman, the Hon. Admiral Barrington, whose professional services during the American war, upon many trying occasions, will be for ever recorded in the annals of

of our naval history. He was uncle to the present Viscount Barrington, and brother to the Bishop of Durham.

At Philip's Norton, where he was on a visit, John Hooper, esq. of Bristol.

At Camerton, aged 75, the Rev. John Frowse, fifty-one years rector of that parish.

At Bristol, the lady of E. F. Bourke, esq. of the Fort. Mr. Shurmer Bath, maltster, commonly called Dr. Bath, from his dispensing large quantities of medicine to the poor gratis; he was a man of a humane and benevolent disposition, and was one of the principal promoters of the Bristol Asylum for the blind, of the schools of St. James and St. Paul, and of other charitable institutions in that city. Of the yellow fever, Captain Balmano of this port; also Mr. Balmano's mother. Miss Susannah Nichols. Mr. Palmer, engineer. Mrs. Williams, at the Bridewell. Miss Foxhall, daughter of Mr. Foxhall, in North-street. Mrs. Blitchley, wife of Mr. Blitchley, linen-draper. Mr. Harry Jones, maltster. Mrs. Stockman, wife of Mr. Stockman, in Castle-street. Aged 21, Miss Gill, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gill, woolstapler. Aged 92, Mrs. Stephenson, a quaker.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Reeks, widow of the late Robert Reeks, esq. of S. Baddeley, Hants. In the 19th year of her age, Miss Jane Carleton, one of the co-heiresses of the late Lough Carleton, esq.

At Clifton, aged 44, Peter Simpson, esq. elder brother of Samuel Simpson, esq. of Bakewell Hall, Derbyshire.

At East Stower, Mr. William Godwin, who was drowned whilst bathing.

DEVONSHIRE.

Thirty-seven bakers, butchers, and shopkeepers, at Ashburton, were lately fined by the magistrates, for selling by short weights and measures.

At the late assizes for this county, ten persons were convicted of capital crimes, and sentenced to death.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. C. Tucker, of Kilmington, to Miss Symons. Mr. Evans, printer, of Bristol, to Miss Eleanor Bath, of this city.

At Plymouth, Mr. Knighton, surgeon, to Miss D. Hawker, fourth daughter of the late Captain Hawker, of the navy. Mr. Waugh, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss M. Macey, of Plymouth.

At Buckfastleigh, Mr. Richard Holditch, of Dartbridge House, to Miss Berry.

General A. Mackenzie, to Mrs. Middle-ditch, of Pickwell House, near Barnstable.

At Cullumpton, Mr. William Rice, to Miss Mary Webber. Mr. Henry Pannel, to Miss Ann Westlake.

At Littleham, near Exmouth, Lieutenant Dewdney, of the East Devon Militia, to Miss Busfel, daughter of the late Alderman Busfel, of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, suddenly, at the Castle, Mr. Brooks, sexton of the parish of Charles, in Plymouth.

At Exmouth, Mr. Samuel Hayward, of Sherborne. Mrs. Mary Long, wife of Mr. Isaac Long, pilot, of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. has been elected M. P. for Grampound, in the room of Bryan Edwards, esq. deceased.

Married.] Mr. Alexander Moore, to Mrs. Fanny Thomas, widow of the late Mr. Hannibal Thomas, innkeeper.

At St. Germain's, Mr. Leskeard, to Miss Hodge, of St. Germain's.

At Falmouth, Mr. D. Pritchard, steward of the Mary Packet, to Miss Eliz. Trounce.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. John Raglano.

At Cryws Morchard, Miss L. Melhuish, of Stockley Pomery.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, esq. of Culloden, to Miss Cumming, daughter of the late Sir John Cumming. Mr. John Fleming, to Miss Christ. Smellie, daughter of Richard Smellie, merchant, of Glasgow. Mr. Wm. Watson, of Glasgow, to Miss Janet Kirkland.

At Cordale, Hubert Marshall, esq. to Miss Sterling.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Henry Butler, esq. of Pitlochry. Mr. Alexander Millar, supervisor of Excise, aged 83. Mrs. Margaret Abercrombie, relict of the late Colonel Mun-go Campbell, of the Scotch brigade.

At Kirkhill, West Lothian, Miss Erskine, of the Holms, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, M. P.

At Gayfield, Lady Gordon, relict of the late Sir Alex. Gordon, of Lesmoir, bart.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Janet Hamilton, wife of Mr. Rt. Wallace, surgeon.

At the Manse of Logie, aged 80, the Rev. James Wright.

At Aberdeen, James Thomson, esq. cashier of the Commercial Banking Company.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Major General Edward Morrison, to Lady Caroline King, daughter of the late Earl of Kingston.

Thomas Armstrong, attorney at law, to Miss Connor, daughter of R. Connor, esq.

Lawrence White, esq. of Scornagh, Wexford, to Miss Jane Plunkett, eldest daughter of Thomas Plunkett, esq. of Portmarnock, county of Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, John Heard, esq. Mrs. White, wife of Luke White, esq. Lady Ann Powell, sister of the Earl of Aldborough.

At Milfield, Black-rock, near Dublin, Lady Johnson, relict of the late Sir William Johnson, bart. of Gifford.

On the commons of Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 103, Bridget Hudson, a poor woman; she had out-lived five husbands.

At Sandycroft, near Kiljobbin, Mrs. Rooney, wife of Michael Rooney; she was his 5th wife, and one week after her death he was married again, at the village chapel, in the 95th year of his age.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE are sorry to find that the commercial intercourse between this country and France, has lately experienced a check which will cause it to be considered still more precarious than it was. Though it had been revived under much restriction, and had not yet been carried to a very great extent, we are persuaded it was attended with mutual benefit, and had it been continued and promoted, it must at least have inclined the inhabitants of the respective countries to a more friendly disposition towards each other: two nations situated as Great Britain and France are, cannot prohibit the intercourse of trade without each participating in the loss and inconvenience intended to be thrown on the other; thus, if France has occasion for British West Indian goods, and cannot get them direct from hence, they will be obtained through the circuitous channel of some neutral port, and consequently, though the people of France pay dearer for the article, the profit of the merchant here is less than it probably would be if the goods were sent direct from this country; and, if French brandy is in demand here, it will be procured in the like manner, with a great additional expence to the purchaser in this country, and a loss to the merchant in France. All such prohibitions in fact throw the chief profit on the articles into the hands of the merchants of other countries, which might easily be retained by permitting a direct commercial intercourse, under proper limitations; we can hardly expect however to see any measure of this kind regularly adopted, as it would tend to destroy that blind and violent animosity which governments in hostility are in general so desirous to encourage.

The project we mentioned some time since, of improving the port of *London* by rebuilding the bridge with a large iron centre arch, and deepening the river from thence to Blackfriars, has lately been revived, and may possibly be attempted. This plan, if practicable, which we are strongly inclined to doubt, would have been adopted with much more propriety three or four years ago, than at present, when spacious wet docks are forming, capable of containing all the large ships that frequent the river, which of course will be left sufficiently clear for navigation, and for the accommodation of coasters and all other small vessels.

In our last we noticed the fishing and coast trade of the port of *Berwick*: the manufactures of this town are not very extensive, and consist chiefly of linen, sail cloth, several woollen articles, &c. In the neighbouring village of *Tweedmouth* there is a manufactory of shoes with wooden soles, of which in some seasons upwards of 2000 pair have been sold. A pair for a man costs 4s. and for a woman 2s. 8d. The sole is an inch and a quarter, the heel an inch and a half thick, and the upper leathers are nailed with small broad headed nails to the edges of the soles and heels; they are now made in all the considerable towns in Northumberland, Cumberland, and some other counties, and some few are manufactured in *London*. The following statement will give an idea of the foreign commerce of *Berwick*.

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Denmark	2	150
Holland	4	340
Prussia	6	960
Russia	5	650
Sweden	10	785
Norway	13	1260
	40	4145

Raw Sugars remain nearly at the prices given in our last; refined sugars had advanced a little, but at present are not higher than about a month since.

Coffee of all kinds is lower, except *Mocha*, which from the small quantity in the market remains very high; fine coffee is from 154s. to 162s. Good, from 140s. to 153s. and middling, from 125s. to 139s.

Currants are rather lower, as from the late importations there is now a very considerable quantity in the market; the present price is from 60s. to 68s.

Pepper has advanced again; *Jambee* is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. *Billapatam* from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. and white from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.

Cotton Wool has not experienced any material variation in price for some weeks past.

The East India Company have lately declared for sale the following goods, viz.

Cinnamon more or less, 300,000lb. *Cloves*, 100,000lb. *Nutmegs*, 13,000 lbs. and distilled oil of nutmegs, 94 quarts. Private trade; *Nutmegs* 21,000 lb. *Cloves*, 3000lbs. Neutral property; *Cloves* 46,000lbs. For sale the 24th of September; prompt 19th December: they reserve to themselves the liberty of selling a quantity of *Mace*, and a further quantity of nutmegs, not exceeding 20,000 lbs. if they shall arrive in time for the September sale.

Mocha coffee more or less 1650 bales, and *Java coffee* 24 bales; for sale the 15th of October prompt the 16th of January next.

Bengal damaged white and prohibited goods, and packing cotton; for sale the 16th of October, prompt the 16th of January next.

Black pepper more or less 7000 bags, white pepper 250 bags, black pepper in private trade, privilege, &c. 700 bags; for sale the 21st of October; prompt the 23d of January next. They will sell no more pepper until March sale 1801, except such as may be damaged, un- cleared, in privilege, private trade or neutral property.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the uncommon fineness of the weather during the whole of the last month, and the greatest part of the present, the harvest in most places commenced a fortnight or three weeks sooner than usual; and in many of the southern and western districts; on this account, much of the crops have been already secured. In the northern parts of the island, the harvest is not in so advanced a state; but we believe there are few districts in which a considerable part of the grain has not been reaped. As the accounts which we have received from various parts of the kingdom, agree very much in stating the crops to be full and productive, it may, we think, be concluded, that the grain crop of the present year is *more* than an *average* one, which, added to the circumstances of the harvest being full a fortnight earlier than usual, and the arrivals of foreign grain, should have had a greater influence in reducing the price of grain, more especially of wheat, than it seems yet to have had, *particularly* in the London market. At Mark-lane, on the 25th of August, the prices of wheat were from 50s. to 118s. average 76s. 5d.; barley 35s. to 75s.; oats 18s. to 32s. The average of England and Wales, by the last returns were, wheat, 96s. 2d.; barley, 54s. 3d.; oats, 38s. 9d. At Chichester market, on the 9th, the average price of wheat was 9s. 6d. per bushel; and on the 14th, wheat sold in the Birmingham market at 9s. per bushel; much very good at 10s. 6d. and the average price of the best was 11s. 6d. Samples of new oats were shewn at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per bushel, and they have since fallen considerably. In Salisbury market, on Tuesday, the 16th, the average price of wheat was 12s. per bushel; of barley 5s.; of oats 4s. 9d.; and of beans 8s. 1d.: since which wheat has fallen there to an average of 16l. per load. At all the principal towns in Essex, on the 15th, the average price of the quartern-loaf was 11½d. and the peck of flour 3s. 5d. The quartern-loaf at Canterbury, and at Sherborne, on the 15th, was 11½d.; fine flour 70s. per sack, or 3d. per lb. At Cerne and many other parts of Dorsetshire, the quartern loaf was at 8d. on the same day.

The late hot and dry season has, in some places, been unfavourable for the turnip crops; but where showers occasionally fall, or where the land on which they were sown was retentive of moisture, they look well.

Potatoes have also in many places suffered considerably from drought, on which account they will not probably turn out to be so good a crop as has been supposed.

Hay, from the hotness of the season, and its being, in consequence of that, brought together with too much rapidity, has, in many instances, been either totally spoiled, or much injured, by heating in the stack. The prices in St. James's Market, August 25d; were from 63s. to 71s.; average 51. 1s. 6d. At Whitechapel much higher.

Straw. The prices of this article at St. James's were from 48s. to 60s.; average 54s.; and at Whitechapel the average was only 35s.

Reps are rather recovered by the late wet weather. Kentish now yield from 16 guineas to 18l. in bags: the Sussex and Essex somewhat less; Farnham's, in pockets, from 17l. to 20l.

Cattle. From the great scarcity of grass, on account of the dryness of the season, fat stock still keeps up considerably in the prices, though not so much as it has done. Beef at Smithfield yields from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per stone. Lean stock is however still getting down. At Dorchester Fair, on the 12th, there was a great shew of neat cattle, which were scarcely saleable at reduced prices; and at Shrewsbury, fat cattle sold at 5½d. per lb. to sink the offal. Leancattle of all kinds scarcely saleable. At Worcester Fair, on the 15th, there was a fine shew of fat cattle, great numbers of which remained unsold, and the prices fell much; but at Lansdown Fair there was much fat cattle, which sold dear. The lean cattle there was very dull of sale, and the greatest part were driven away unsold.

Sheep. Fat sheep in general bring good prices, but store sheep are lower than they have been. At Smithfield, on the 25th, mutton yielded from 4s. to 5s. 2d. per stone, to sink the offal, and lamb from 4s. to 5s. 3d. At Britford Fair, near Salisbury, on the 12th, lambs sold full 5s. per head under last year's prices. At Alresford Lamb Fair, there were between 5 and 600 ewes, and from 1500 to 2000 lambs, and a good shew of South Down rams. The sale was very dull; best lambs from 16s. to 19s.; some as low as 10s. Rams from five guineas to eight guineas and a half; ewes low.

Wool. At Shrewsbury Fair, on the 12th, fleece-wool sold from 20s to 30s. per stone of 15lb.; Lamb's wool from 12d. to 15d. per lb.; and the annual Wool Fair at Ashford was attended by a great number of growers, and several dealers, but no business was done, 13l. per pack being asked, which was declined on the part of the dealers, who offered 12l. for fleece wool, 8l. for lamb wool, and 4l. for locks.

Pigs in many parts of the county are getting lower. In Smithfield market, Pork yields from 5s. to 6s. per stone.

Horses. Good horses in general are very dear.

Cheese. At Lansdown Fair, on the 12th, the quantity of new cheese was but small, and there was no old on the Down: price from 60s. to 64s. some few hundreds higher. At the late Magdalen Hill Fair, new cheese yielded from 56s. to 63s.; inferior 40s. to 46s.; old 78s. to 84s. prices declining. At Chilmark Fair there was also a large supply of cheese, prices declining.